The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,962.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1871, at noon.

	June		June
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Madras	19
,, Carwar	8	,, Coconada	21
,, Narrakel	10	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Allepey	11	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Tuticorin	12	,, Gopaulpore	23
,, Colombo	13	,, False Point	24
,, Galle	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	25
,, Negapatam	17		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

	June.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSSORAH	30
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Mahomerah	30
,, Guadur	15	,, Fao	30
			July.
,, Muscat	17	,, Bushire	1
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Linga	6
,, Linga	21	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Bushire	23	,, Muscat	9
,, Fao	25	,, Guadur	11
,, Mahomerah	25	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 nett registered tons, 200 H.P., 1,200 effective, Captain Pearson, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez		£30
Ditto	Brindisi	£40
Ditto	Trieste and Venice	£45
2nd Ditto	ditto	£28

—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a Stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers on board.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 24th May 1871. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines at Table.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	11
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th May 1871.

SPENCER'S

PATENT MAGNETIC

PURIFYING

WATER FILTERS.

No. 1........Rs. 20 | No. 2........Rs. 28 | No. 3......Rs. 38
No. 1, covered with basket-work........Rs. 22.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are indestructible by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 6th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI.........First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Baker, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for Sale by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Bhowanysunker Runsor, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd June, at 4 o'clock P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, or oart, containing 4 Wheels, and called or known by the name of Massick, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses, wells and trees standing thereon, situate and being in the Mahim Wood, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 565, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from the Mahim Wood to Bandora, on or towards the west by private passage or gully, towards the north partly by passage and gully and partly by the oart of Motteechund Harrichund, and on or towards the south by the oart of Rustomjee Manockjee.

The original title-deed and plan of the Massick Oart, with the conditions of sale and agreement, are to be seen at the undersigned.

Hummum Street, 1st June 1871. MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

A Grey Arab Horse goes in saddle and harness and carries a Lady.

A set of English-made brass mounted double Harness (second-hand) in capital condition.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

Neat and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., such as Blackwood half-backed Couches, Camp Cots, a Child's Cot with mattrass and curtain, Dressing and Washing Tables with furniture, Teapoys, Toilet and Portable Glasses, Chairs, handsome blue and gold Dinner and Breakfast Services, Jugs, Slop Basins, Cheese Stand with cover, plated Candlesticks with shades, Argand Lamps, a set of handsome black Tin Dish Covers containing 4 Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 280, Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 1st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of D. Preston, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, Handsome Pink and Gold Dinner and Breakfast Services, Best Platedware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers 4 Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, handsome Soup Tureen, a set of Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c, richly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Camp Table in 3 pieces, Sideboard, Circular and Pier Tables, Easy, Rocking and Drawing Room Chairs, full backed Sofas, a Lady's Devonport, First-rate Engravings in rosewood and gilt frames, Chiffonier, Teapoys, Horned Hatstand, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Child's Cots and Cradle, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thucker Kessovjee Jadowjee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Vussajee Hurrydass, Lucknidass Hurridass, and Javerbaye, widow of Thucker Hurridass Premjee, deceased, the Mortgagors, the following valuable landed properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing 374 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the Messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the East side of Bazar Gate Street, within the sub-district of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the House of Purbhoodass Juggeevundass and Parpia Purdhan, on the West by the Bazar Gate Street aforesaid on the North by the house now or lately belonging to Rughoonath Juggeevundass, and on the South by the house lately belonging to Sha Purmanundass Lulloobhoy, but now to Ebjee Sewjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No 675, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 85, but now under No. 86, and which were lately in the occupation of Rowjee Anundjee, Damother Thackersey and others, and are now occupied by Vulloo Dhunjee, Dyal Dewcurrum and others.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing 154 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the west side of Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, within the sub-district of the Fort, in Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, on the west by the public road called Bora Bazar Street, on the north by the house of Sha Cooverjee Cullianjee, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Ramdass Jaidass but now to Ragoo Lucka, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 725 and 576, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 53 and 70, and were lately in the occupation of Gopall Sewjee and others, and are now occupied by Dewchund Nanjee, Hurridass Cullianjee and others.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 293 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, or dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, situate at and on the south side of Mandvi Road, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by Government vacant ground, on the west by the public road, on the north by the public road leading to Mandvi Bunder, and on the south by the house now or formerly of Pragjee Lucknidass, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 842 and 843, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 282 but now under No 288, and were formerly in the occupation of Ruttonsey Gocuidass and others, and are now occupied by Cooverjee Odowjee, Currumchund Madhowjee.

Bombay, 1st June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars of Designs may be obtained on application

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy. Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.
Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,

UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF

F. ASQUITH,

(Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their extensive arrangements for the above Season. The Goods have been specially manufactured, and, from their choice character, are rarely obtained in this country.

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS

Remitting amount with Order ensure immediate attention and dispatch.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

COATS. Cash.	COATS. Credit.	CAPS. Cash.	CAPS. Credit.	LEGGINGS. Cash.	LEGGINGS. Credit.
Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 3 12	Rs. 4 4	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 5 4

Cash.		Credit.
Rs. 22 0	ENTIRE SUIT.	Rs. 25 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A Fresh Supply of this comfortable and absorbing material in all shades of color, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season	each	6 8	7 8
	six for	37 0	42 0
Silk and Wool. The best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, plain and Fancy colors	each	9 0	10 0
	six	52 0	58 0
Flannel. Pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy Wove colors. The best quality.	each	8 8	9 8
	six	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk. Wove colors, perfectly fast	each	11 8	13 0
	six	67 0	75 0
French printed Cambrics, fast colors, with Collars attached	six for	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	six for	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	six for	22 8	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped Patterns	six for	22 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts		7 0	8 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT MAKERS.

SLEEPING KIT

FOR THE RAINS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Oxford Cloth, suits	10 0	12 8
Best Wove Flannel, suits	17 0	19 8
Best Silk and Wool, suits	17 8	20 0
Best Spun Silk, suits	23 0	26 0
French printed Cambric, suits	7 8	8 8
Striped Cambric, suits	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

Striped Cambric	each	3 0	3 8
	six	16 8	19 0
Best French Cambric	each	3 8	4 0
	six	18 8	22 0
Oxford Cloth	each	4 12	5 12
Wove Flannel	each	8 0	9 0
Silk and Wool	each	8 8	9 8
Spun Silk	each	11 0	12 0

The above superior materials are rarely obtained in this country.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

OUTFITTERS.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

GENT'S UNDER-VESTS OR BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Real Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Fine Gauze Merino	six	24 0	27 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Silk and Merino	six	30 0	35 0

Small addition in price for Extra Large Sizes.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS.

SHRINKLESS, PURE AND SOFT.

Plain Merino	per doz.	15 8	17 8
Fancy Stripes	per doz.	15 8	16 0
Ribbed, plain color	per doz.	16 0	18 0
Superfine Fancy Stripes	per doz.	18 0	20 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Plain Brown Cotton	11 0	12 8
Plain Colors	12 8	14 0
Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	16 0	18 0
Superfine do.	18 0	20 0

GENT'S BATHING DRAWERS.

USEFUL FOR TRAVELLERS.

Plain Brown Cotton, per pair	2 0	2 4
Fancy Stripes, per pair	2 0	2 4

MERINO KNICKERBOCKERS.

Plain Colors, per pair	4 8	5 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS.

SCARVES AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Jules Favre.	Small Sailor's Knot	1 12	2 0
Ollivier.	Plain and Fancy Stripes and Spots, all Colours	2 4	2 10
Promenade.	New Self-Fastener	2 10	3 0
Duke.	Large Sailor's Knot	2 0	2 4
Argyle.	Plain and Fancy Colours	2 6	2 10
Conqueror.	Stripes, Spots, &c.	2 12	3 4
Stroller.	New Self-Fastener	2 12	3 4
Park.	New-made Bow, Patent Fastening, Black and Colours	2 0	2 4
Dress Ties, made Bow		0 12	0 14
Black and Coloured Tom Thumb		0 14	1 0

COLLARS.

BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

Haymarket		6 0	7 0
Dux		6 0	7 0
Shakspere		6 0	7 0
West End		6 0	7 0
Pall Mall		6 0	7 0
Dux West End	With Cambric Tie attached for wear with Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 0

BRACES.

Scarlet Berlin White Do.	with Doe Ends	2 0	2 4
India Rubber		2 0	2 4
Best Do.	Leather Ends	2 8	3 0
French (Guyots)		2 0	2 4

WHITE KID GLOVES.

A Fresh Supply.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's—a good Glove	2 0	4

JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold on Ivory	3 12	4 4
Collar.	(14 Carat) Lund's Patent	1 8	1 12
Solitaires.	Will last for Years	4 8	5 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

OUTFITTERS,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

PRINTING TYPE.—Messrs. MILLER & RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.—The undersigned keep in stock a supply of the LEADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY and JOBBING TYPE, METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. This Type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its adoption in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and other Printing requirements, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 1st April 1871.

INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The KOUSANIE MIXTURE and KOUSANIE SOUCHONG, in packets of 2 lbs. each, per lb		2 0	2 4
ORANGE PEKOE and YOUNG HYSON, choice flavouring Teas	per lb.	2 4	2 8

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE ON SALE,
(LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS,)
BY THE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. a.
Currie's Indian Penal Code	12 6
Do. Criminal Procedure	8 0
Prinsep's Indian Criminal Procedure	18 12
Norton's Leading Cases in Hindu. Part 1	21 0
Wharton's Law Lexicon	25 0
Broom's Selection of Legal Maxims	20 0
Best's Law of Evidence	17 8
Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence.	8 0
Strange's Hindu Law	12 8
Grady's do do	7 8
Lord St Leonard's Handy-book of Property Law	4 12
Every Man's own Lawyer	4 4
Lewis's Indian Penal Code	4 12
Cabinet Lawyer	4 12

Bombay, 21st May 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st MAY 1871.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

NOTICE.—The following DOCUMENTS having been LOST in transmission by Post, BANKERS and others are hereby CAUTIONED against NEGOCIATING the SAME.

BILLS of LADING.

A in diamond, S F below—668/1001—334 bags of Coffee, per Spirit of the North, shipped by Messrs. ASPINWALL & Co., Cochin, and blank endorsed by them.

A in diamond, C on top, A below—182 casks of Ginger, shipped per Sattara, s.s., by Messrs. ANDREW IRVINE & Co., Calicut, Bills of Lading blank endorsed by Messrs. ASPINWALL & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
- Scinde Railway.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—
- P. & O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following,

Agents—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references, will receive every care and attention.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

JOHN MOIR AND SON'S

"SCOTTISH SAUCE."

This new Preparation will be found worthy of the attention of Connoisseurs.

To be had Wholesale at their Factory,
56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.
Farm and Garden:—Garthdee, near Aberdeen.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN JAMES HANHART and Mr. CHARLES BOTH have THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

Bombay, 26th May 1871. VOLKART BROTHERS.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 5th June 1871, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope, old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Boats, Masts, Yards, Brass, Copper, Iron, and Lead, old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., I.N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 27th May 1871.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SIX per SHARE, for the year ending 28th February 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of June 1871, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are particularly requested to be good enough to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the PROVISION and ERECTION of a Wrought-iron SUPERSTRUCTURE to the NEERA BRIDGE, now in course of construction near Sherwull, in the Sattara Collectorate.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ALEX. SETON, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Sattara.

Sattara Districts, 22nd May 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

OPENING OF THE AMBLI ROAD AND SANUND STATIONS UPON THE KATTIAWAR EXTENSION.

On and after JUNE 5th a general ALTERATION of TRAINS will take place.

The Down Mail will leave the Marine Lines Station at 7 A.M., Grant Road 7-20, SURAT 3-35 P.M., BROACH 5-26, BARODA 7-30, and arrive at AHMEDABAD at 10-15 P.M.

The Up Mail will leave AHMEDABAD at 7-45 A.M., BARODA 10-45, BROACH 12-47 P.M., SURAT 3-0, and arrive at Grant Road at 10-30, and Marine Lines at 10-50 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Marine Lines at 7-30 A.M., Grant Road 7-55, and arrive at SURAT at 8-7 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave SURAT at 7-0 A.M., BROACH 9-49, BARODA 1-0, and arrive at AHMEDABAD at 5-20 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave AHMEDABAD at 8-25 A.M., BARODA 12-52 P.M., BROACH 3-5, and arrive at SURAT at 6-50 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave SURAT at 6-30 A.M., and arrive at Grant Road at 6-50, and at Marine Lines at 7-15 P.M.

A Local Train will leave VERAUR at 7 A.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate Stations, and Marine Lines at 6-10 P.M. for VERAUR and intermediate Stations.

The Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora and Andaree will be slightly altered.

For further particulars of alterations at intermediate Stations see the Company's Time Tables exhibited Inside and Outside of all Stations.

The Ambli Road and Sanund Stations upon the Kattiawar Extension are now opened for Passenger and Goods Traffic, and Trains leave Ahmedabad daily at 8 A.M. for Saburmuttee, Ambli, Road and Sanund, and return from Sanund at 4-30 P.M.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1871.

D. FERNANDES AND Co.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
9, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. D. FERNANDES (Assistant for the last 17 years in the Chemist and Druggist Department of the Fort establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co.) begs to inform his friends and the public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has OPENED the ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, and trusts by personal care and prompt attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All Chemicals and Drugs have been received direct from England, and no pains or expense have been spared to render them of the purest and very best quality obtainable in the English market. Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions entrusted to our care will be carefully dispensed under our immediate superintendence, and at nearly HALF THE PRICE charged by other Chemists in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c. and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

SHERRIES—
Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS—
Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
CLARETS—
Rs. 10-8†, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*, Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
BURGUNDIES—
Rs. 21, Rs. 26, Rs. 32.
DRY CHAMPAGNES—
Magnums, Rs. 80. Quarts, Rs 40*†, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—
Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE—
Rs. 24*, Rs. 25-8*, Rs. 27*, Rs. 34, Rs. 42*.
COGNAC—
Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19.
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (†) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 40	each.
Pints ,, 2 ,,	,, 43	,,

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 37	each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 28	,,

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Brandy ,,	,, 28	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 25	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
HUDSON & HORNYICKS'		
Pale Dry Sherry	,, 18	,,
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine)	,, 15	,,
W. McEWANS'		
Beer, Quarts	,, 4-8	,,
L. ROSE & Co.'s		
Lime Juice Beverages.		

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET.
(OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS.

	Rs.	
IVORY BOUND CHURCH SERVICES—the sides, backs and clasp of the finest ivory, with carved ivory monogram, in morocco lock case, silk lined	Rs. 35	0
VELVET BOUND CHURCH SERVICES—gilt rims and clasp, pierced gilt metal monogram on side, in morocco lock case, silk lined	22	
MOROCCO BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, with or without gilt rims, clasps, monograms, or crosses, from Rs. 6/8 to	20	0
COMMON PRAYER BOOK, morocco, brass bound, with double clasp, gilt edges, red rubrics	28	0
DITTO—Gilt rims, clasps, crosses, at Rs. 6/8, 7/8, and	11	8
DITTO—Gentlemen's size, about 5 by 3, limp morocco, circuit edges, &c.	4	0
DITTO—About 4½ by 3, red rubrics	5	0
DITTO—Diamond type, 3¾ by 2½ do	3	4

BAGSTER'S BIBLES.

COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY BIBLE, quarto, size 12 by 9, best Turkey morocco, blind tooled	42	0
DITTO, CROWN 4to, 9 by 8, best morocco, 1 large treble gilt clasp	45	0
MINIATURE QUARTO BIBLE, size 8¼ by 6, best morocco tooled	25	0
FACSIMILE BIBLE, 9½ by 6, morocco, with clasp	21	0
DITTO Do. Do. without clasp	18	0
F'CAP 8v BIBLE, with clasp	14	0
POCKET, SMALLER Do.	10	8
DITTO Do. without clasp	8	8

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN—with Appendix—The following Editions can be had:

WORDS ONLY, 3½ by 2½, limp morocco, red edges	2	4
DITTO 4½ by 3, ornamental border	4	8
DITTO 4½ by 3½, red edges and cross	3	12
WORDS and MUSIC, 6¼ by 4½, red edges and cross	4	0
DITTO 7 by 6, limp morocco with cross, Painoforte edition	8	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazettte" Office.

BOARD and LODGING, within ten minutes' walk from the Fort. Rs. 60 per mensem.—Apply 8, Grant's Buildings, Second Floor.

BOARD and LODGING, for TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, or FAMILIES, may be had at Byculla, in Clarendon Family Hotel. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	60 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk&WoolSleepingSuits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	,,	IndianSuits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	25 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	632½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	190
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,880
40,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	104
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,700
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	162
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	965
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£16	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	208

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,625
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,760
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	985
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	300
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,170
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,090
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,765
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,350

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,070
250	3,300	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	445
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	11	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,425
200	500	all	66½ do.	Do. New	600
500	1,880	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	8,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,700
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,050
200	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,260
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	510
122	2,500	all	150	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	£1,500	75 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	34
1,000	...	all	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,500	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	440
3,000	250	all	5 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
95	19		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
			East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70	May '	Royal Bank	2

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 31.

Butler, Captain, 76th Regiment, on private affairs, from Secunderabad.

Payne, Captain, 15th Regiment N. I., on private affairs, from Surat.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 31st May 1871.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for May 1871 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Saturday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Tuesday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M.B.)
On Thursday, the 8th, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.
On Monday, the 12th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Thursday, the 15th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Monday, the 19th, Ordnance Department.
On Tuesday, the 20th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Thursday, the 22nd, Byculla Schools.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon G. King, M.B., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden at Calcutta, vice Dr. T. Anderson, deceased.

The services of Mr. C. E. Bernard, Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal as a temporary measure.

The services of Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart., C.B., Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Consequent on the departure on leave of absence to Europe of Captain C. A. Munro, Superintendent of Police, 2nd (officiating 1st) Grade, British Burmah, the following temporary promotions are made in the Police Department of that Province with effect from the 19th March 1871, viz.—

Captain T. Lowndes, Superintendent of Police, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain R. Houghton, Superintendent of Police, 4th (officiating 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. D. Jameson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. R. Redpath, Assistant Superintendent of Police, officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Mr. W. J. Porter, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, to officiate as Superintendent, 5th Grade.

Consequent on the departure on special duty to Zimmay of Captain Lowndes, Superintendent of Police, 3rd (officiating 1st) Grade, British Burmah, the following temporary promotions are made in the Police Department of that Province with effect from the 24th March 1871, viz.—

Major W. G. Grove, Superintendent of Police, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Mr. G. D. Anderson, Superintendent of Police, 5th (officiating 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. W. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. M. McLeod, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. F. F. Fforde, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, to officiate as Superintendent, 5th Grade.

Lieutenant T. H. Holdich, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, Topographical Survey Department, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence.

Captain Donald Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 12th March last, vice Major Adrian Denys Vanrenen, promoted on that date to officiate in the 1st Grade.

Major G. C. Depree, Bengal Staff Corps, is re-appointed a Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Topographical Survey Department, from the 8th December last.

Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, has obtained fifteen months' leave of absence, on medical certificate.

The Reverend J. M. Thomson, M.A., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, to officiate as a Senior Chaplain during the absence on furlough of the Reverend R. Henderson, or until further orders. Mr. Thomson received charge on the 10th March 1871.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. MacDonald, Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, having forfeited his appointment by overstaying his leave, is re-appointed to the command of the Deolee Irregular Force from 16th April, the date on which he returned from furlough and assumed command.

Lieutenant J. H. L. Greenfield, Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence of Major C. H. Clay, or until further orders.

The Notification, under date December 9th, 1870, recognizing the appointment of Mr. J. W. Linzee as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Captain R. T. Hare, Bengal Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Commission of the Punjab, at present officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain C. J. Pearse, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of the Kadoor District, Nagar Division, Mysore, has obtained 30 days' subsidiary leave from 24th April 1871, to enable him to proceed to Madras with the view of obtaining a final medical certificate entitling to leave to Europe.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Stubbs, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be Commissioner of West Berar, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. C. Lyall, or until further orders.

Captain H. C. A. Szczepanski, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Berars, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the room of Captain J. G. Bell, who has obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate with effect from 7th March 1871, or until further orders.

Captain D. W. Laughton, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class in the room of Captain Szczepanski.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class in the room of Captain Laughton.

The services of Colonel W. H. Crichton, C.B., Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, owing to his having forfeited his appointment by overstaying his leave.

The following appointments and promotions are made in the Commission of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. W. B. Jones, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to officiate as Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division in the room of Mr. W. M. Low, who has obtained furlough to Europe.

Mr. J. W. Neill, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to officiate as Secretary in the room of Mr. Jones.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Magniac, Registrar General of Assurances, Central Provinces and Berars, and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class in the room of Colonel W. H. Crichton, C.B., who has forfeited his appointment by overstaying his leave.

Captain A. Bloomfield, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class with effect from the 13th July 1870.

The promotion of Mr. A. N. Russell and Captain J. W. MacDougall, the former to the 1st Class and the latter to the 2nd Class of Assistant Commissioners, to have effect from the date of Captain Bloomfield's promotion, viz., the 13th July 1870.

Captain C. H. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the room of Captain Ducat, deceased, viz., from the 17th November 1870.

Captain J. A. Temple, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, and Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the room of Captain C. H. Plowden, promoted.

Captain H. J. Lugard, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, but officiating in the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class in the room of Captain C. H. Grace, who has obtained leave on medical certificate to Europe.

The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the appointments specified opposite each name:

Captain W. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Central Provinces, but officiating in the 2nd Class, for appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Jubbulpore.

Mr. S. H. Hennessey, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Central Provinces, for appointment to the temporary charge of the office of Registrar General of Assurances in the Central Provinces and the Berars.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. E. Gordon, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. T. W. Biss is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, and Baboo Shama Churn Dey as Assistant Comptroller General.

Mr. E. S. Byrne is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Class of the Financial Department, Mr. W. Donald in the 3rd Class, and Mr. W. Wells in the 4th Class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the warrant grades of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 7th December 1870, consequent on the death of Deputy Commissary (Honorary Lieutenant) W. Smallman:

To be Deputy Commissary—Assistant Commissary (Honorary Lieutenant) Edward Gillis.

To be Assistant Commissary—Deputy Assistant Commissary (Honorary Ensign) Donald McLeod.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary—Conductor Patrick Grice.

To be Conductor—Sub-Conductor, Honorary Ensign, P. Keay.

To be Sub-Conductor—Sergeant A. Buchanan.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. Creagh Osborne, C.B., of the 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, to be Superintendent of Garrison Instructors, with effect from the 1st April 1871.

The services of Lieutenant J. E. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 27th Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Bradford Smith, of the 107th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th January 1870, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Captain Earnest Wells, of the General List, Cavalry, who was permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for three months by G. G. O. No. 49, dated 18th January 1871, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for twenty months, commencing from the 22nd January 1871.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years granted to Lieutenant B. E. Gowan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 4th Sikh Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 191, dated 28th February 1871, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs.

Captain Charles John Farquharson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant George John Skinner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry, for two years.

Captain T. F. Bruce, of the Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain from the 20th April 1871, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant of the 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Rogers, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Mysore, is permitted, at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crofton, R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engineer of the 1st Class with effect from the 24th February 1871, vice Colonel F. R. Rundall, R.E., appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Haig, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engineer of the 2nd Class with effect from the above date.

The services of Mr. D. Kirwan, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, are dispensed with from this date.

Captain W. Stenhouse, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade (and at present officiating as Conservator of Forests in Oudh), is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators with effect from the 25th November 1870.

Mr. W. H. Oakley, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Forest Department.

Mr. E. Forrest, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Oudh, is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, in Bengal, from this date, vice Mr. Oakley.

Mr. E. H. Down is appointed a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Oudh, on probation, with effect from the date of joining his appointment.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH MAY.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d	"
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
Overland...Steamers		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Tennyson	Hawkins	Liverpool.

The ship Oriental, Wyatt, to London via Bremen, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sphinx, to Trieste, Genoa, &c.
Ship British India, to Havre.
Ship Winslow, to Havre via Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
27	Seer Juggernaikloo-Ismail		Masulipatam, May 15.
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Miller	Hongkong, May 9.
	Saint Magnus	Walker	Liverpool, Jan. 27.
	Saint Marnock	Crawford	Liverpool, Feb. 8.
	Calcutta	Morrison	Aden, April 29.
	Baroda	Tulley	Liverpool, Feb. 24.

DEPARTURES.

May			
27	Scotia (s)	....	....
	Colombo	....	....
	Castle Avon	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS.—31ST MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Neera (s), 15 cases tobacco, A Burjorjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Talbot, 150 cases hock, Ewart, Latham & Co.

Lord Canning, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Conflict, 17 cases glassware, Merwanjee & Co; 1 cask crockery ware, F Jefferson; 63 cases oilmanstore and corn flour, &c, H Pestonjee Sons; 41 cases cologne, N Ardaseer & Sons; 82 casks beer, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 50 kegs shots and 12 cases gun-powder, S Veera; 1 case wearing apparel and 1 case clocks, David Sassoon & Co; 2 boxes umbrellas, N Hormusjee; 10 cases soaps and 2 cases haberdashery, &c, The L A & A Co; 4 cases envelopes, &c, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 4 barrels claret, A Lecffre.

DAILY EXPORTS.—31ST MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedon, 47 bales cotton, R Rampurtab; 42 bales cotton, S S Mohomed; 70 bales cotton, L Ockerda & Co.

Seaforth, 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

City of Berlin, 60 bales cotton, J Sobhagchund; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Louisa Fletcher, 121 bales cotton, C Poonumchund; 2 bales cotton, N Maneckjee.

T E Lemon, 53 bales cotton, S Rawgojee.

Cavour, 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 60 bales wool, G H Fazul & Co.

Stornaway, 107 bales cotton, M Goculdass.

Baroda (s), 42 bales wool, H Nundram; 50 bales wool, C Furdumjee.

Elizabeth Fry, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Timsah (s), 500 bags wheat, W Nicol & Co; 125 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 30 bales wool, J Woomashunker; 50 bales wool, G H Fazul & Co.

Sir Charles Napier, 1 cwt bones, Edward, Bates & Co.

Mary Stenhouse, 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Morning Light, 33 bales cotton, C Ramjee.

Sydney Dacres, 50 bales cotton, B Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

Kingdom o'Fife, 150 bales hemp, D Merwanjee & Co.

Baroda (s), 23 cases bloodstones, O Bomanjee; 41 cases coffee, W Nicol & Co; 13 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 131 bundles gurmara, H N Momed; 77 pieces E teeth, S Futtaybhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda (s), 50 cases gum, C D Vacha & Co.

Sphinx (s), 70 cwts old iron and 350 bags coffee, A C Gumpert & Co; 300 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Baroda (s), 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Index, 750 bales cotton, A Blaschcck & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Baroda (s), 4 cases cardamons, A R Sheerazi.

FOR HAVRE.

Euterpe, 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 1,250 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

Rinaldo, 350 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Conflict, 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Presweck & Co; 300 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co.

Baroda (s), 4 bales cotton, 1 bag rapeseed and 8 cases coffee S Tyabjee & Co; 19 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

British India, 1,000 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Strathclyde (s), 650 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Baroda (s), 104 bags rapeseed, S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Anna Henderson, 25 bales white twist, J Hormusjee; 100 bales white twist, J Peerbhoy; 77 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy

Statesman (s), 24 bales cotton, F Ameejee; 419 bundles sharkfins and 6 bundles fishmaws, J Peerbhoy; 90 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy; 120 bales cotton, N J Ebram; 150 bales cotton, E D Sassoon.

Behar (s), 325 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 5 bales cotton, S Khetsey.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 6	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 3	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 10	11 A.M.	
China	" 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	" 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	" 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay (during the monsoon months and beginning on May 30) every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
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Price, per Copy 0 4

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Per Annum .... Rs. 10 0 0
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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WALTON—May 23rd, at Shiraz, Persia, of cholera, Henry Valentine Walton, Esq., Superintendent 3rd Division, Persian Telegraph Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLLWAY—May 20th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Hollway, Esq., Dowlutpore Concern, Tirhoot, of a daughter.

WOODFALL—May 22nd, at Negapatam, the wife of Mr. J. Woodfall, G. S. I. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SHEPHERD—May 23rd, at Palamcottah, Paulina, infant daughter of F. S. Shepherd, Esq., Royal Engineers, aged 36 hours.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1871.

IT is impossible for any one to read Mr. Robert Knight's new pamphlet—"The Land Revenue of India: Is it being Sacrificed or Not?"—without admiring once more the writer's extraordinary power of recording the results of severe statistical inquiries in picturesque and animated language. For our own part, we always enjoy a paper on finance by Mr. Knight as much as if it were the latest sensation novel. Possessed of the enviable gift of being able to believe in himself and his own opinions with the perfect faith of a fanatic, and having become so enthusiastic about figures that he deals with them more tenderly and sympathetically than if they were human beings, he actually glows with the white heat of intense passion when he is denouncing some imbecile who dares to disagree with him; and so furious is the rush of his vindictive eloquence, that the reader can hardly escape being carried away by the torrent. He himself candidly says, in the pamphlet before us, "We should explode if we did not let off the indignation which we feel at such proceedings;" and the whole article is really an explosion. The victim is an unfortunate gentleman of the name of Beyts, who superintends the Revenue Survey Department in Guzerat; and the crime he has committed is that of assessing a certain very fruitful talooka in Guzerat at a rate far below the amount of revenue which Mr. Knight considers it ought to pay to the State. Being flayed alive would be a delicate and pleasing operation to undergo in comparison with the tortures to which lack of zeal has exposed this miserable tax-collector at the hands of his fiery and remorseless critic. Joseph himself, who has the credit of having introduced into Egypt that system of making the land the property of the King which has ever since been the curse of the country, could not have shown a more holy wrath in chastising some delinquent official who had not been sufficiently merciless in collecting Pharaoh's land revenue.

Mr. Knight has no difficulty in showing that the Soopa talooka might have borne with ease a far heavier assessment than was fixed upon it three years ago by Mr. Beyts. The figures given in the pamphlet may, indeed, be extravagant, for Mr. Knight has taken the prices of produce that prevailed during the American war as the basis of his calculations of the rent land ought to pay for the next thirty years. It is more than probable that we have begun a new era, in which the range of prices will be considerably lower than those of the prosperous years 1861-66. The fall in the price of cotton alone will cause a decrease in the quantity of land devoted to cotton cultivation, and an increased production and consequent lowering of the prices of all other crops. Great care is required, therefore, in revising the revenue settlement, to avoid raising the rents to a pitch that would not have been excessive five or six years ago, but may in the course of the next thirty years become very burdensome to the occupiers of the land. However, even when all deductions are made, it is clear that in the re-assessment of the Soopa talooka a good deal of revenue has been needlessly sacrificed. "The district," says Mr. Knight, "is perhaps the richest in all India. The talook is densely peopled, 332 to the square mile; is full of wealth; is covered with a net-work of roads; has 20 miles of seaboard, and two navigable rivers; while the Baroda Railway runs through it, and important markets are immediately adjacent." Mr. Beyts himself admits that "Soopa, in comparison with other districts, is capable of bearing a higher average rate upon every description of soil;" but, although the land was paying the State Rs. 160 an acre fifty years ago—a rate which is still paid in adjoining villages belonging to the Guicowar—"our settlement officer decrees now that the rate shall be Rs. 26 for thirty years to come." Evidently, the practice of making moderate and liberal assessments has in this special instance been carried to an absurd extreme; and the result is due to what must be regarded as the weak point in the revenue survey system of this Presidency. Sir Bartle Frere, when giving evidence before the Indian Finance Committee, claimed it as the peculiar excellence of this system that it takes no fixed proportion of the rent, but lets the amount of revenue to be paid for each holding be determined by the customs of the village or district. It is obvious that, to borrow Mr. Knight's words, this system "cannot be carried on by steam: a wise head is requisite for carrying it on." Too much is left by it to the individual discretion of settlement officers, and there is room left for the widest diversities of practice and for the introduction of such inequalities in the mode of levying the revenue as may be grossly unjust to some of the occupiers themselves as well as to the State. One cannot but think, that, as a Department must always be worked with average men, the safest plan would be to adopt a rule of taking in all cases a certain proportion of the rent, instead of giving licence to each officer to act in accordance with what he takes to be the custom of the country.

Coming, now, to the moral of the story, we are not surprised to find Mr. Knight deducing, from the special case of Soopa, an argument in favour of a general increase of the land tax throughout India. We all have our hobbies; and this is Mr. Knight's hobby. "The peace and well-being of the country," he proclaims, "require that the old traditional right of the State to a substantial share of the produce should be carefully fostered, while we are doing our best all over India to destroy its memory, and to impress the ryot with the belief that the land is exclusively his own." Mr. Knight would, therefore, refuse now to grant leases for a longer term than ten or twelve years; and he would make up any deficiency in the revenue of the country by adding something to the land tax instead of imposing any new taxes. Some of the reasons he gives for thinking a good heavy rent very salutary to the man who has to pay it are peculiar. He holds that the necessity of paying such a rent acts as a stimulus to agricultural industry, though he would not admit, we fancy, that an income-tax applies a very wholesome stimulus to commercial industry. Again, if a landholder is poor, he cannot live a life of sensual enjoyment. Here is a fine outburst of indignation—"We are at our wit's end for money, while the State rights in the soil are made over to men, too often sensual scoundrels, to whom the Commonwealth if it owes anything at all owes a tying up at the triangles." Morality, not necessity, should be called the tyrant's plea. Whenever we are robbed or beaten, we have always the consolation of being assured by our oppressors that it is done for our good. Mr. Knight's denunciation of the sensual scoundrels of Soopa may be justifiable; but to contend that a man's property ought to be taken away from him by the State unless he uses it rightly is to strike at the very foundations of private property. There are, possibly, sensual scoundrels in town as well as country; but the former are still, it seems, to be left in the enjoyment of their misused wealth. Indeed, we seem to have a faint remembrance that long ago Mr. Knight himself was virtuously indignant at the iniquitous conduct of the State in trying to resume the properties of Inamdars up-country, whose characters were not all above suspicion, and whose titles to their estates had sometimes been acquired in very queer ways. At that time there was no more fervent champion of the sacred rights of private proprietors of land than Mr. Knight; and not a word fell from his lips about the duty of the State to resume properties which no Government could legally alienate. Now, however, he excels Mr. John Strachey himself in eagerness to undo all the work of our revenue settlements by steadily increasing the special burdens on land. The great danger of the State now is that it will exasperate and create disaffection to our rule among the whole agricultural class by trying to bring them back, step by step, into their old condition of hopeless indebtedness. The important paper we quoted a few days ago from the North West Provinces Gazette proved how fallacious are the opinions put forward by Mr. Strachey and Mr George Campbell as to the possibility of screwing more revenue out of the cultivators of the soil without injury to agriculture, and called attention also to the heavy per-centage added to the existing assessments by means of the novel invention of cesses. "The State's right to a substantial share of the produce" may be undeniable; but £20,000,000 a-year seems to be a very substantial share to take from a class of men who for the most part are still deeply in debt. It will be time enough for us to talk of the rights of the State as regards the land when we have revived its "old traditional right" to a share of the wealth earned by prosperous merchants and tradesmen. At present, the land revenue is so far from being "sacrificed" that the constant tendency of our statesmen is to increase it by levying local cesses on the agricultural class, instead of distributing taxation fairly among all classes of the people.

THERE will be a meeting of the Poona Hunt at Ettulwarree on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next.

THE Governor General in Council has decided that the price to be paid by officers of field batteries for chargers selected from remounts for that branch of the service shall, until further orders, be Rs. 500.

As it is not generally known, we think it right to mention that persons can get vaccinated from the calf on Monday mornings at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital gratis. Many Europeans have been vaccinated there on the past two Mondays.

MESSRS. MORAN'S MARKET REPORT paints wonderful prospects for indigo this season, especially in Lower Bengal, Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Chuprah. The latest accounts of Indian tea are only moderately favourable—"the quality not having been very satisfactory thus far;" while the out-look of Indian silk is gloomy in the extreme.

COLONEL BRIGHT, C.B., having taken over command of the district, the command of the station of Saugor devolves on Colonel Radcliffe, of the Madras Cavalry, next senior officer. The "Pioneer" remarks—"This little sinecure brings in Rs. 250 a month to the fortunate incumbent. Bengalees to the front! Would you without a struggle resign such a 'plum' to the foreign invader?"

THE "South of India Observer" has heard of many objects and reasons for marrying besides those enumerated in the Church Service, but has never before met with the following:—

Ayah—"Please, Misses, I going to get married next Wednesday."

Mistress—"Indeed, Ayah!"

Ayah—"Yes, Misses; I getting old woman, and no one for to bury me when I die, that's what for I want to get married."

WE publish a number of Municipal papers elsewhere. Besides them there was yesterday circulated the antiquated report of the Committee appointed to consider "the position of the Municipality as to its permanent indebtedness when established, and the obligations of the Local and Supreme Governments towards the regular support of the Municipality." It is dated 9th September 1869 and signed by Messrs. A. C. Brice, Nana Morojee, Russel Aitken, S. Shapoorjee, and W. Martin Wood.

A MELANCHOLY accident is reported by the "Pioneer" to have occurred at Simla the other day at the close of the Government House Ball on Her Majesty's Birth-day. Mr. Pursell, a young officer belonging to H. M.'s 12th Regiment, who had come up from Subathoo for the dance, was thrown from a pony, and severely kicked on the head by the animal, while returning at night from Peterhoff to his hotel. He is now lying very dangerously ill from concussion of the brain.

THE proposal of the Government of India that the provisions of Act XXXIII. Victoria (an Act to make better provision for making laws and regulations for certain parts of India, and for certain other purposes relating thereto, chapter 3) be extended to the districts known as Ajmere and Mhairwarra, has been approved by the Secretary of State for India.

UNDER the provisions of section 3 of Acts XVII. and XVIII. Victoria, chapter 77, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has taken under his immediate authority and management the Commissionership of Ajmere, comprising the Ajmere district, the Mhairwarra pergunnahs of Beawur, Jak, Shamghur, Bebar-Barkocha, Bhoelan, Todghur, Dewair, Saroth, Chang, and Kot-Kurana; and has given the following orders respecting the administration thereof: The aforesaid district and pergunnahs are constituted into a Chief Commissionership, entitled the Chief Commissionership of Ajmere, under the general control of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st April 1871. The Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana shall be *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner. He will also exercise the powers of Judicial Commissioner and Financial Commissioner. The following appointments are made in the Commission of Ajmere:—

Mr. L. S. Saunders, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpore, to be Commissioner from the date on which he may assume charge of the office.

Mr. J. A. Innes to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner with charge of the Treasury at Ajmere, with effect from 1st April 1871.

Mr. R. Bower, Officiating 1st Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be District Superintendent of Police, with effect from 1st April 1871.

MILITARY ITEMS.

SURGEON J. E. DICKINSON, Madras Medical Establishment, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Colonel E. Grant, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 13th Regiment N. I., has been allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain G. Blunt, R. E., doing duty in the Madras Sappers and Miners, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. S. Tribe, Madras Medical Establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

The following temporary promotion in the Ordnance Department has been ordered:—

Major E. S Beamish, acting 3rd class, to act as 2nd class Commissary of Ordnance, from the 2nd May 1871, vice Spring, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

A COURT-MARTIAL.

WE learn that on the 27th of last month Lieutenant Beresford, of the 1-5th Brigade of Royal Artillery, stationed at Saint Thomas' Mount, disobeyed the orders of his superior officer by not attending parade after having been duly warned. A court of enquiry was held to enquire into the conduct of Lieutenant Beresford, and it has now been decided to try him by a court-martial. The Brigadier-General Commanding Centre Division has ordered a general court-martial to be held on Thursday next, the 1st proximo, at the main guard of Fort Saint George, for the trial of Lieutenant Beresford on a charge of wilful disobedience of orders. Colonel Batten, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed as the president, and he will be assisted by twelve other officers as members.—*Madras Athenæum*, May 29.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

ANY one who watches the fluctuations in our money-market must have observed the instability of the shares of the Bank of Madras. Only a few months since they were quoted at 53 to 54, then they fell to 47 to 49, and were pretty steady at that price. In February there was a drop to 40 to 41 and a revival to 47 to 48 per cent. premium, and now they are down again to 42 to 43 with a downward tendency. The public are not admitted to the secrets of the bank-parlour, and are dependent only upon stray rumours. We recommend the shareholders not to be guided by these rumours. One is to the effect that the bank has lost two lakhs and will pay no dividend this half year in consequence. Another, and that we believe to be the more correct one, is that the loss cannot exceed more than half a lakh, and may be very much less. In a scheme for substituting cheap bills of exchange for expensive hoondies, opposition must be expected. In relying upon rumour, however, shareholders may find that they may sell their shares to the propagators of the rumours.—*Madras Athenæum*, May 29.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All the folks in Bombay have not yet attained the much-to-be-desired state of perfection which will enable the powers-that-be to safely dispense with the Police Force altogether. Bombay, like other sinful cities, will have to keep up a Police force a little longer, and the cost of doing so has become a great puzzle to the Bench of Justices. Every one knows the proper and legitimate way to meet the expense is to take up the three per cent. allowed by the Act for that purpose; but as this would touch the pockets of the wealthy house-owners, the only class in Bombay properly represented at the Bench, they will no doubt energetically and successfully oppose any such measure.

The Bench have displayed a lamentable ignorance of their own powers and functions when dealing with this subject. The resolution passed at the last meeting directing one-third of the entire cost of the force to be reduced from the 1st of this month is difficult to reconcile with the fact that the Bench has no authority to make any alteration in the pay or numbers of the force without the sanction of Government. The Bench not having obtained such sanction, the resolution is illegal, premature, and absurd. Illegal, because the Bench has no authority to withhold the Police rate collected under the provisions of the Act, which directs that the Police rate shall be kept separate from all other accounts of the Municipality; premature, because the Government had not officially intimated to the Bench its intention to withdraw its contribution to the cost of the Police; absurd, because the Justices have no power to carry their resolution into effect; and, if they had, they could not do so without disorganising the force. Two-thirds of its members receive a monthly salary less than Rs. 12-8 each per month, which is the amount it costs to feed the native convicts in the House of Correction. This scale of pay will scarcely bear further reduction. No reduction which can be made from the pay will cover half the amount of the reduction ordered by the resolution of the Bench. Nothing short of abolishing about one-third of the number of the force will meet the reduction proposed by the Bench. That silly resolution is followed up by a petition from the Justices to Government, in which (petition) they, the Justices, state "that an efficient Police force in 1864 only cost a sum equal to the present yield of the Police rate, which is Rs. 2,41,432, the estimate for 1871." The Government must know that this statement is a delusion, that the Police force was not efficient in 1864, and that it cost much more than the amount above stated. Owing to the inefficiency of the Police force in 1864, and the great insecurity of property, the people of Bombay paid for private police Ramoosees Rs. 92,400 more than they pay now. This amount added to the pay will give the actual cost of the Police force in 1864—

Pay of the Police Force in 1864	....Rs.	2,97,330 12 1
Pay of Police Ramosees then in excess of now	"	92,400 0 0
Total in 1864	..Rs.	3,89,730 12 1
Cost in 1871 : total	.. "	3,57,850 0 0
Difference	..Rs.	31,880 12 1

You will see, Sir, the fact is that a very inefficient Police force in 1864 cost this city over thirty thousand rupees more than an efficient force costs now.

Yet the Bench endeavour to persuade themselves and the Government that the cost of the Police has greatly increased since 1864. It is so far true the direct cost of the force has increased (so has its efficiency), but the indirect cost has diminished in a greater proportion, and the people of Bombay are not compelled to pay twice over for the Police now as they were then. Colonel Bruce, Inspector-General of Police in India, who was specially deputed by Government to enquire into the state of the Police in 1864, reported that he found it in a very inefficient state. His opinion on this matter is worth much more than the opinion of the Bench, who have shown they are altogether ignorant of matters connected with the Police force. Colonel Bruce reorganised the Police force, and placed it on an efficient footing. It is scarcely to be supposed the Government, which thoroughly understands the subject, will be weak enough to sanction the recommendations of the Bench, upset Colonel Bruce's arrangements, which were made after careful enquiry and mature deliberation, and revert to the very discreditable state of things that existed in 1864.

B. B.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATEST NEWS FROM PARIS.

LONDON, 30TH MAY.

The English journals are publishing many details of the atrocities committed by the troops in Paris.

The French journals ask for a cessation of summary executions, and that the prisoners may be placed on trial.

Switzerland has stated, in answer to M. Favre's circular, that she will only deliver up refugees whose ordinary crimes have been proved, and Spain declares that she will not prevent the passage of her frontier, but will rigorously execute the treaty of extradition.

The "Moniteur" says that Félix Pyat and Grouset have escaped in a balloon.

VERSAILLES, 30TH MAY.

Paris is now quiet, and the population are resuming their occupations. Arrests of insurgents are made without resistance.

The disarmament of the National Guards has been ordered.

LONDON, 30TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was closed yesterday and to-day owing to the holidays.

The Manchester Market has been advancing.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 7½d.
8¼ " " 8s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist, 11⅜d.

The sum of £400,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bombay mail of the 6th instant was delivered in London on the 29th idem.

BUNDER FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Pro Bono Publico's" defence of Bunder Fees is not to the point. No one denies that tolls are levied in all countries to pay for the accommodation provided by wharves, piers, and bridges; and it is quite right that a fair price should be paid by the public for distinct service rendered. But what the people of Bombay complain of is that they get nothing in return for the new tax levied at the Bunders. There are no more piers or wharves ready for them to use now than were in existence two years ago; and it is natural that the question should be asked, Why should we be called upon to pay more money for the same accommodation? There being but one answer to this question, namely, that new taxation has been found necessary because the Government chose to buy a property the income from which does not cover interest on capital, it seems to me that the purchase of the Elphinstone estate has been decidedly injurious, instead of beneficial, to Bombay.

May 31. AN OLD BOMBAYITE.

THE NEW LIGHT HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Neptune" has done good service in calling attention again to the Light House blunder—but, unless some one steps forward to put the question to a practical test, nothing will be done, and the work will be carried on to completion and a great mistake be perpetrated which it is not yet too late to prevent.

Allow me, therefore, to suggest that the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce draw up a respectful memorial to Government on the matter. This memorial should set forth the great objections to the present site and the dangerous consequences likely to ensue.

When this memorial is ready, then let it lie on the table at the Town Hall for signature, and a notice be put in the papers calling upon the Captains of vessels in the Harbour to attach their names. They are of all people the most interested, and no one can possibly accuse them of improper or factious motives. When they have signed, the merchants can follow suit. Such a memorial could not fail to meet with every attention from the Government, and by this means the question would be finally set at rest.

T. PUMICESTONE,
31st May. Captain of the May Fly.

N. B.—Should the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce be afraid of moving in the matter, then let the Captains in the harbour send in a round robbin.

T. P.

JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY'S CHARITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to an article which appears in your paper of to-day on the subject of the above Charity. As it reflects in some degree upon our conduct, and as proceedings have been taken in Court in connection with this Charity, we are advised that we may justly complain of your article, and as some of the statements it contains are erroneous and are calculated to injure us in the minds of many, and possibly to prejudice our pending proceedings, we ask you to insert this communication in your issue of to-morrow.

The charitable funds of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy consist of certain properties worth 2 lacs of rupees, and the Testator directed the income to be applied for certain purposes mentioned in his will, and directed that the residue of the income, after providing for those purposes, should be divided amongst his Trustee-representatives.

The income of the Charity was never exhausted by the payments made out of it, and the surplus has already on two occasions been divided without question. During the share mania the income of the Charity largely increased in consequence of the high rents at which the property let, and the accumulations of income, after providing for all proper charitable expenses, have, in consequence, reached a considerable sum.

Early in the share mania, when this increase had partly arisen, the hon'ble gentleman mentioned in your article himself proposed its division, and all his co-trustees agreed to his proposal, but for various reasons the division was from time to time postponed, and the accumulations have not yet been divided for reasons which will, we fear, be the subject of enquiry in Court.

Your article states that, with the honorable exception of one gentleman, the Trustees have been somewhat sparing in their annual charities, and thus have contrived to save upwards of a lac of rupees, which they now propose to divide, but cannot do so, as one of the Trustees opposes their proceedings, and that owing to this cause there has long been a painful misunderstanding between the Trustees and their Secretary. We have already stated how the accumulations have arisen, and we proceed to notice your reference to the misunderstanding, as you term it, between the Trustees and their late Secretary. The misunderstanding, if any exists, is between all the Trustees except one on the one hand and that solitary Trustee on the other. Our cause of complaint against the late Secretary rests on other grounds which it would be improper for us to enter into here. As the majority of the Trustees of a public Charity we have dismissed an officer employed by the Trustees, but he persists in attending the office of the Charity and interferes with its due administration. It is for this that we are prosecuting him, in order that the administration of the Charity may be continued in a becoming and proper manner, and we have yet to learn that the honorable gentleman referred to desires him to remain in opposition to the wishes of all his co trustees. If he does, he has certainly refrained from saying so.—We are, sir, your obedient servants,

BOMANJEE JEJEEBHOY,
SORABJEE JEJEEBHOY,
DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 31st May.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 27th May 1871.

Open 325½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	39,864 4 11
Merchandize	1,03,165 7 4
Electric Telegraph	369 0 0
Total Rs.	1,43,398 12 3

Corresponding week in May, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	37,216 8 4
Merchandize	1,45,907 10 9
Electric Telegraph	477 0 0
Total Rs.	1,83,601 3 1
Decrease	40,202 6 10

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE LEVY OF RATES ON LAND IN THE PUNJAB.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3334 of the 14th December 1870, having placed a limit on the sum available to the several Administrations for defraying the cost of provincial services and effecting local improvements, it is found that the sum at the disposal of the local Government for these purposes is insufficient.

After carefully considering the opinions of the most experienced officers of the province, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that, so far as the Punjaub is concerned, the funds required can best be raised by imposing a light rate on land, a mode of raising local revenue with which the people of the Punjaub are familiar, which will call into play no new machinery for collection, and involve no minute or vexatious enquiries.

Accordingly, it is proposed to empower the Lieutenant-Governor to impose a rate on land not exceeding three per cent. on its annual value, this being computed at twice the land-revenue. Power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor to exempt any lands, either wholly or partially, from payment of the rate. The rate will be in addition to any cesses already levied, save in the case of districts wherein a road cess of two per cent. on land revenue is collected. In the case of these districts, one per cent. out of the two per cent. will be merged in the present rate.

Similar Bills for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have already been passed.

H. R. DAVIES.

Simla, the 22nd May 1871.

COLONEL STRACHEY.

ORDER OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

THE following Resolution is published in the *Gazette of India* of May 27:—

RESOLUTION (dated Simla, the 23rd May 1871).—On the occasion of the departure from India of Colonel Strachey, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires to convey to that officer the thanks of the Government for the valuable services he has rendered to British India during a long series of years, and more especially during his late tenure of the offices of Inspector General of Irrigation, and Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

2. The Government of India is greatly indebted to Colonel Strachey's exertions during his previous tenure of office, both as Under-Secretary and Secretary, in regard to the measures taken for the prosecution of the great works of irrigation now in progress, and considers that his services, more recently rendered in completing the arrangements and perfecting the organization of this branch of the Public Works Department, deserve the highest acknowledgments of the Government of India. Colonel Strachey has also the satisfaction of witnessing the progress made in designing and executing the many large works which have now been undertaken in all parts of the country.

3. In devising the means for the future extension of the railway system in India by direct Government agency, the Governor General in Council has received from Colonel Strachey most valuable advice and assistance, and His Excellency in Council trusts that he will soon have the satisfaction of knowing that the works under this branch of the department are in as active progress as those designed for irrigation.

4. Besides these special services, His Excellency in Council has to acknowledge the ready manner in which Colonel Strachey's great ability and untiring energy have ever been placed at the disposal of the Government, in the Legislative Council, and in many other ways both connected and unconnected with the Public Works Department.

5. His Excellency in Council trusts that Colonel Strachey's talents and experience may still be in some fitting manner made available to the interests of India, but if this should unfortunately not be possible, still he has already rendered such great services as to leave lasting marks of his brilliant official career in India, and to establish a permanent claim to the gratitude of the Government of this country.

6. Colonel Strachey's services have been so conspicuous, his ability so rare, and his departure from India is such a loss to the Public Service, that the Governor General in Council feels it proper to record his acknowledgments of these services in the form of a Resolution of the Government to be published in the *Gazette of India*.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Colonel Strachey through the Secretary of State, and also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

ALLOWANCES OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 27.)

THE Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract from a despatch, dated 20th April 1871, received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:

* * * * * *

3. "The correspondence has, however, drawn my attention to the disadvantage at which a lieutenant-colonel of the infantry or cavalry is placed on promotion to the rank of major-general, as compared with other unattached lieutenant-colonels, by being deprived of his tentage allowance.

4. "Formerly the number of regimental lieutenant-colonels being limited to the number of regiments, an officer of that rank, on becoming a major-general, was removed from his regiment and placed on unemployed pay; and, with the rare exception of an officer being deprived of his command for misconduct, these were the only regimental lieutenant-colonels unemployed, and thus relieved from the necessity of maintaining camp equipage.

5. "At present, however, the system is different. Practically a large number of lieutenant-colonels are unemployed, although they are available for general duty; and it is an anomaly that such officers should be placed in a better position than those who have attained the army rank of major-general by rapid promotion for distinguished service.

6. "I have, accordingly, decided that for the future a regimental lieutenant-colonel of cavalry or in[illegible] who is a general officer, shall be granted the same [illegible] and allowances in India as he would receive if [illegible] not attained that rank in the army, and at the [illegible] time held no appointment. On furlough he [illegible] granted the half of his pay and allowances with [illegible] exception of horse allowance; and, at the expiration [illegible] the period during which he is entitled to furlough, [illegible] will receive the unemployed furlough pay of a general officer."

In accordance with the foregoing, His Excellency in Council notifies that, for the future, a regimental lieutenant-colonel of cavalry or infantry who is a general officer shall be granted the same pay and allowances in India as he would receive if he had not attained that rank in the army, and at the same time held no appointment. On furlough he will be granted the half of his pay and allowances, with the exception of horse allowance; and at the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to furlough, he will receive the unemployed furlough pay of a general officer.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 31st May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 31st May, 12-19 P.M.; via Turkey, 30th May, 5-25 P.M. America, via Turkey, 30th May, 1-55 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Russia, 30th May, 8-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 30th May, 11-27 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 31st May, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 92, barometer 29·90.

CANNANORE, 31st May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 82·5, barometer 29·960.

TUTICORIN, 31st May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 87, barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 31st May, 11-50 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 91.

MANGALORE, 31st May, 12 Noon.—Weather fair, thermometer 83.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—31st MAY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 30th May, 5-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 54 minutes.

Via Turkey, 30th May, 3-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st May, 11-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 34 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 30th May, 11-40 P.M., Greenwich time, Time in transit, 12 hours 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 30th to 9 P.M. of the 31st May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 56	0 1
" Calcutta	7 48	0 4
" Madras	3 59	0 1
" Galle	16 30	0 27

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

The Indian Travellers' Guide for June is now ready, and may be had at this office or at the different agencies.

Kattywar.—It is stated that in consequence of the recent heavy rain in the province of Kattywar great loss has been suffered by the cultivators.

Library at Mandvee Bunder.—Through the exertions of some of the Bhattias and Bunniahs a library is shortly to be opened at Mandvee Bunder.

The Ship Oriental, 737 tons, Captain W. H. Wyatt, will sail to-day for London, via Bremen, with a cargo of 4,000 bales of cotton, 578½ cwts. of linseed, and 240 cwts. of myrabollams.

The Chief Magistrate.—Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate of Police, who returned by the last mail, will not resume charge of his office till Monday next, as his leave does not expire till Sunday.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Sonapore touching the death of Nanee, woman, who, in the opinion of the jury, had accidentally fallen downstairs, whereby her skull was fractured.

Mamlutdars.—Mr. Nundshunker Tooljashunker, first class subordinate magistrate and mamlutdar of Surat, has been transferred to Dhundooka, and Mr. Manecklal Venilal, mamlutdar of Nassick, has been appointed in his place.

A Grain Dealer sent to Jail.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Ragoo Jadowjee, a dealer in grain, to a month's imprisonment, for being found in possession of a false measure of capacity, without satisfactory excuse.

Absent without Leave.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a seaman of the steam ship Baroda was charged with absenting himself without leave and without sufficient reason, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

Bombay Mint and Post Office.—We hear that a vast reduction is contemplated in the Bombay Mint and Post Office. Already a large number of employés in the Mint have received notice to the effect that their services will not be required after this month.

The Persian Parsee Relief Fund.—We beg to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 5 from "R," as a contribution to the Persian Parsee Relief Fund, which we have handed to the committee. We shall be glad to receive and hand over to the committee any further contributions to this object.

Death under Peculiar Circumstances.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office on the body of Shaik Dada Shaik Nuthoo, aged about eleven years. On the night of Sunday the boy was found lying on the ground at the fair on the Esplanade. He was choked and could not speak. Some water was given him to drink, but he could not swallow it, he threw it out. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. Dr. Grey had examined the body, and on examining the wind-pipe he found a piece of betel-nut about the size of a hazel-nut impacted in it. It must have been introduced into the wind-pipe accidentally. Verdict—That the deceased died from asphyxia produced by the impaction of a piece of betel-nut in the wind-pipe.

Abduction.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Rama Suttoo Chaster was charged with enticing away a married woman. Rama Luxmon said—"I am a cooly and reside at Dongree. One morning, about six months ago, I went on business, leaving my house in charge of my wife, and on returning home at about 12 o'clock I found my wife was not there. I searched for her but could not find her. About four or five days ago I happened to see her in the house of one Annajee Maistry. I asked her to come to my house, but she refused to come with me and said that one Rama Suttoo Chaster had enticed her. I charge Rama with enticing away my wife for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her. My wife is about fifteen years of age. The woman Juna, whom I now see in Court, is my wife." There being no sufficient evidence to prove the charge the magistrate dismissed the complaint.

Run over by a Railway Waggon.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Purushram Wittoo, a porter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. It appeared from the evidence of Henry Hunt, a guard in the employ of the company, that on Tuesday, about 4-30 p.m., he was superintending the shunting of some waggons from the up line to the down line at the Byculla station. At this time the engine was pushing back about nine waggons on to the goods train that was standing on the up line at the station. Just as these waggons met the end waggon of those standing at the station he heard a voice of pain call out, "Bhai, bhai." The guard looked under the two end waggons, and there he saw deceased lying on the rail, his thighs were across the rail, and were just in front of a wheel of a waggon. The train came to a stand at this moment as if the wheel had passed over him—it must have cut his two legs off. Deceased was sent to the hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury found that the deceased's death was caused by his having been accidentally run over by a wagon.

Captain Mander, Executive Engineer at Aden, reports that Captain Pym's (R. N.) map of the coast and neighbouring region proves to be very incorrect. This unfavourable judgment is corroborated by Captain G. I. Stevens, commanding the Aden troop.—*Pioneer*.

Travelling Allowances of Small Cause Court Judges.—The Governor-General in Council has ruled that the travelling allowances of Small Cause Court judges shall be as follows:—Where a judge holds courts at two or more places connected by railway, he is to be allowed the actual travelling expenses of himself and one servant. Where he has charge of two or more courts unconnected by railway, he is to receive Rs. 5 per diem for the time occupied in travelling to and fro.

Some short time ago a discovery was made on the Jubbulpore line of a metallic oxide capable of being made into a first-class paint. We learn now that it has been adopted by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for bridge work, &c.; by the East Indian Railway for locomotives, carriages, &c.; and by many other firms or companies for different purposes. Since the discovery mills have been erected and machinery procured for the purpose of grinding and manufacturing it on a scale sufficient to meet the more immediate demands: but owing to its extremely moderate cost, it is probable that it will be adopted in India generally, to the exclusion of expensive European paints. The natural colour is a rich chocolate or maroon; but when mixed with other pigments it will produce shades from pale cream to bright red, and so on to a deep brown. Used as distemper, under the tasteful direction of Mr. Thomas, C.E., the church at Jubbulpore has been decorated with it in various tints with good results. Arrangements are being made, we believe, for establishing a depôt in Allahabad to supply the North-West and Punjab.—*Pioneer*, May 30.

FUND FOR THE PERSIAN PARSEES.

We learn that Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the fund for the Persian Parsees; Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Patell Rs. 1,000; and Bai Peerozbaee, daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 1,050.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

There were in all 261 prisoners in the House of Correction on Monday. Of these 85 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 143 from the Magistrates of Police, and 31 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 139 were natives, and the rest were Europeans.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

We are requested to state that the managing committee of the "Fund for ameliorating the condition of the poor Zoroastrians residing in Persia" have called a meeting of the whole Parsee community to be held at "Albless Baug" at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd proximo, for the purpose of taking measures for relieving the distress of famine among the Parsees in Persia, and that they have in anticipation of the fund to be raised thereon already remitted by telegram to their agent in Persia the sum of five thousand rupees for the purpose of affording immediate relief at Yezd and its neighbourhood, where the ravages of famine are very terrible. Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patell is honorary secretary of the fund.

Fiji seems to be a pleasant place for an editor, as in addition to the chance of being eaten by the natives, the general public seem to have a way of taking the law into their own hands. The editor of the *Fiji Times* complains of having been horsewhipped three times in one week, once by the Consul's secretary, once by a ship-captain, and once by the post-master. This, he says, is getting too warm, and he has given notice that in future he will carry a loaded revolver.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

On 9th June 1869 a committee was appointed by the Bombay Bench of Justices "to consider and report on the constitution of the Bench and its relations to the executive officers of the Municipality, and the relations of the Bench and its officers to Government," and on 30th April last Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, in a letter addressed to the Acting Clerk to the Justices, stated that Mr. John Connon, the chairman of the committee, had, on his departure for Europe, requested him to take charge of the proceedings. Mr. Maxwell stated that Mr. Connon had found the opinions of the members of the committee so diverse, that he considered the proper course to adopt would be to submit the written minutes of the members to the Bench; and as Mr. Maxwell agreed with him he sent them to the Clerk to the Justices. In the same letter Mr. Maxwell stated that the Draft Bill was not approved of by the Commissioner or the Health Officer, and as no one seemed to be responsible for it, he suggested that Mr. Crawford should be requested to draft a bill for the consideration of the Bench.

At the meeting of the Bench held on 26th April, the Justices resolved that the minutes of the members of the committee should be printed and circulated. This has now been done, and the following are the minutes of the several members:—

MR. HAMILTON MAXWELL'S MINUTE.

The examples of Municipal government in England should be conclusive evidence that a Council, say of 40 members, would be the most efficient form of government for Bombay.

The circumstances under which this country is now governed will not admit of this Council being elected by the tax-payers.

I would suggest that the Council should be composed of twenty European and twenty native Justices. Ten European and ten natives to be appointed by the Bench, and a like number of each to be appointed by Government.

That the Municipal Commissioner should be the President of the Council.

That the Council should be elected annually.

That the executive officers at the heads of departments should attend the meetings, but should not be allowed to vote.

That the Council be divided, as suggested by Mr. Ormiston, into Sub-Committees, who will take up the work of each department, and whose action will be subject to the approval of the Council. The Council to meet once a month for receiving the reports of the Sub-Committees at any time when emergent cases require it.

Ten members of the Sub-Committee to form a *quorum*, and the Municipal Commissioner to have a casting vote.

That the Controller should be under the orders of the Finance Committee, and that all payments shall be passed or approved of by the Committee; and that the Controller shall in no way be under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner or any of the executive officers.

That all contracts for work done shall be exposed to public tender, and when approved of by the Sub-Committees shall be finally passed by the Council.

That stores of all kinds required by the Municipality shall be under the control of the Committee appointed to carry out the management of this department.

That the wheel-tax and the tax on draught animals be extended so as to include all kinds of carriages or carts, and animals of every kind used for the conveyance of goods or passengers.

That weekly statements of accounts showing receipts and expenditure be published in the newspapers.

Bombay, 22nd March 1871.

MR. THOMAS ORMISTON'S MINUTE.

I see that I made a minute on this subject more than two years ago, and, having read it again, would only add that I think we are over-legislated here, and that care should be taken in the new Act to give as little annoyance as possible.

Of my own knowledge, the octroi is levied in a most vexatious manner, and experience shows that the views expressed in my minute of October 1868 are correct. I shall therefore oppose the continuance of these taxes.

The bill is far too long; it contains 378 chapters and would fill at least 90 pages of foolscap. It is surely possible to make it shorter, and it is the business of the executive to do so.

January 30th, 1871.

The following is the Minute of T. Ormiston, Esquire, on the Bombay Municipal Bill, referred to in the above:—

I would observe at the outset that I consider the constitution of the Municipality faulty, the number of members is too large to give responsibility, and I think many don't reside in the presidency town, and cannot, therefore, take much interest in its management. I consider it would be an improvement to select a limited number, say 40, from the Bench; these might be called Common Councilmen. I do no consider that representation by popular election is suited to our position in this country. I therefore think they should be named annually by Government. A list of attendances at general and committee meetings should be laid before Government annually, to show who attended and who did not, to his duties, so that Government could judge who should be re-appointed.

In the case of members who resign or leave the town, it should be competent for the Council to elect others in their stead.

The Council should be decided into committees to advise the Commissioner. It appears to me that these should be formed for each of the following objects:—

1. Finance, to include the levy and collection of rates, the management of loans, and adjustment of salaries.
2. Water.
3. Police.
4. Drainage.
5. Markets.
6. Roads.
7. Sanitary.

The Commissioner should be appointment, as heretofore, by Government, but subject to the approval of the Bench, and, as at present, to dismissal on the request of a majority at a special meeting.

As the Commissioner is responsible for the executive, I would leave him to appoint all officers, but in the case of the Engineer, Health Officer, &c., with the approval of the Council.

The Controller should be appointed like the Commissioner, and not subject to dismissal by him.

Neither would I make the other superior officers subject to dismissal by the Commissioner without the approval of the Council. He should have power, however, to suspend them.

I think it would be sufficient if the superior officers were engaged on the footing of six months' notice on either side, subject to being summarily dismissed for misconduct.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council, and the Commissioner and Controller, should be *ex-officio* members of all committees, and there should be a Convener and Deputy Convener of each committee.

As a rule the Engineer and Health Officer should attend such committees as they are concerned with, but without votes.

There would be no objection to any councilman being a member of more than one committee.

These committees should meet on stated days, say every fortnight, and the Bench every two months or so. There is so much to do if the general meetings are only quarterly that the business is seldom completed, and even monthly meetings might be preferable.

In the event of a Committee and the Commissioner disagreeing, the matter should be decided by the Council.

The proceedings of the Committee should not be final until approved by the Council, (and this would point to monthly meetings being desirable), but they should not be open to reversal where the Council had indicated a policy, or passed on works for execution.

I shall now name a few points which have occurred to me after reading the bill.

I voted at the last meeting in favour of the licence tax, to which if it does not go too low, I see no objection, at least I think it much less objectionable than octroi or transit dues. I say this, because I consider any obstruction to trade operates against its development, more because of the vexatious delays in making returns and passing goods, and in this country consequently, the infliction of "Dustooree," than because of the actual duty itself. Following this out, I should not object to an additional *duty* being charged on any suitable commodity to be applied for the benefit of the municipality.

The masses are very poor, and, besides, are already reached by the house rate. I should relieve the poor of taxation as much as possible, and lay it on the rich who can best bear it.

I think additional taxes might properly be raised on the following, viz.:—

1. A public water rate on all property payable by owners.
2. A tax on dogs.
3. I would extend the tax on horses to those under 12 hands and to all beasts of draught.
4. The shipping give a good deal of trouble to the police and take up a deal of the Magistrate's time, I should therefore make it pay a police rate, but this should come out of the surplus revenue of the Harbour Board, and not be a separate charge on the shipping.
5. I would impose a succession duty on all real property in Bombay.
6. A tax on the net proceeds of all Fire Insurance Companies.
7. Government should pay house and other rates on its property. It has lately bought up a large portion of Colaba and the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, by which a serious loss is made to the Municipality.
8. And I would retain the licence tax with a modified schedule.

As to the water rate I should divide it into three classes:—

1. A public water rate, payable by occupiers for the high classed houses, and by owners for the low class.
2. A domestic rate, payable by occupiers where the water is led into the house or compound and is supplied by gravitation.
3. A high service domestic rate in those cases where the water is supplied by pumping. In this case it should be chargeable whether the occupier takes it or not, provided the main pass his gate.

I would take power to reclaim the flats also to build dwellings for the poor.

[Here follow nineteen printed pages of foolscap (small type) occupied by marginal notes by Mr. Ormiston on different chapters of the draft bill].

MR. ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS'S MINUTE.

1. It is now an acknowledged fact that the present constitution of the Bench and of the Municipality is faulty, and the Bench cannot exercise an efficient control over the Muncipal government owing to its numerous body.

2. A smaller number, say about 24 members of the Bench, appointed to co-operate and advise the Municipal Commissioner, would be able to perform their duties with greater efficiency than the whole body of the Bench put together.

3. The 24 (twenty-four) members so appointed to be denominated the Town Council of the Bombay Municipality.

4. The appointment of the members of the Town Council to be left to the Bench of Justices, who should meet in a body at the end of every third year to elect from among themselves the 24 (twenty-four) members of the Town Council.

5. I am humbly of opinion that at present no better and more qualified electors than the members of the Bench could be found to represent well the interest of the tax-payers; and that I humbly beg to differ from those who are of opinion that the present mass of tax-payers are properly qualified to send in their own representatives.

6. It is, however, very desirable that Government should increase the number of Justices, by bestowing the honour on such natives and Europeans who are qualified to represent the interest of the tax-payers, and who have not yet been honoured with the commission, thereby making the Corporation a fit representation of the mass of tax-payers.

7. That such members of the Bench who have time, ability, and the will to devote their attention to the management of the Municipal affairs, shall send in their names as candidates for election, to the Clerk of the Bench prior to election.

8. That the members of the Town Council be paid an allowance to be fixed by the Bench, and these members so elected be held responsible for the proper performance of the duties assigned to them.

9. That out of the 24 (twenty-four) members to be elected, one-third to be Europeans and two-thirds native members of the Bench.

10. That the Municipal Commissioner be the President of the Town Council, to be appointed by Government, and shall have a right to vote at the meeting of the Council.

11. That the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer shall attend at the meetings of the Town Council or of its Sub-Committees, representing their respective departments, but shall have no right to vote at such meetings.

12. That it shall be the first duty of the Town Council after its election, to meet and settle the sources of income and the municipal rates to be levied, subject to the confirmation of the Bench and of the Government.

13. That the Town Council shall then proceed to form from among themselves Sub-Committees, each Committee taking up such departmental work relating to municipal affairs, as the members may find themselves competent and qualified for the task. The Sub-Committee so formed shall make it their business to watch and keep the expenditure of each department always within its estimated income granted by the Bench, and on no occasion to exceed the income, without first obtaining a special sanction from the Bench.

14. That the chief aim of the Town Council and of the Sub-Committee shall be to assist and advise the Municipal Commissioner in the matter of expenditure, and on various municipal questions which may come before him, without interfering in the internal government of his office work, and generally to co-operate with him in conducting the duties of the municipal department with economy and efficiency. In case the Sub-Committee and the Municipal Commissioner differ on any subject, the Bench be referred to for final decision.

Bombay, 25th January 1871.

MR. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE'S MINUTE.

To Andrew R. Scoble, Esq., J. P.

Bombay, 28th September 1869.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I have the honour to state as follows:—

1st.—That, in my humble opinion, the Bench of Justices, as a body, is unsuited to discharge properly the municipal duties entrusted to it by Act II. of 1865.

2nd.—That the duties would be better performed by a more compact body, say, a Municipal Council of (12) twelve members, six natives and six Europeans, to be constituted as follows:—

Four (4) members to be elected by the rate-payers of Bombay; every person paying not less than (100) one hundred rupees per annum to the Municipal Fund in the shape of direct rates or taxes to be considered qualified as elector.

Four (4) members to be elected by the Bench of Justices from among their own body after the election by the rate-payers is known.

Four (4) members to be nominated by Government after both the above elections. This nomination to include a chairman of the Municipal Council.

The elections and nominations to take place once in every two years.

3rd.—The Municipal Council constituted as above should exercise all the present powers of the Bench of Justices as regards municipal matters. In fact the words "Municipal Council" should be substituted in all the Municipal Acts for "Justices" or the "Bench of Justices."

4th.—Every member of the Municipal Council must be paid a fee of (30) thirty rupees, for attending each meeting of the Council or of Committees of the Council. The Chairman of the Council to be paid double the amount of fees allowed to each member.

5th.—The Municipal Council should have a paid Secretary appointed and removeable by itself on a salary of 1,500 or 2,000 Rupees per month. The Secretary should devote his whole time in looking after the working of the municipality in every branch on behalf of the Municipal Council. He should attend every meeting of the Committees of the Council, and his supervision shall include the exercise of all the functions of Controller as required by the Muncipal Act. He should have a suitable department under him as Controller, but he shall not be the Accountant of the municipality. The Accountant's department shall be under a separate officer, as at present.

6th.—The appointments of the Municipal Commissioner, Executive Engineer, and Consultive Officer of Health should be made as hitherto by Government. I do not think that it is advisable to make any change in the powers at present exercised by these officers. They should not be members of the Municipal Council, but shall be bound to attend all meetings of the Council, and also when asked to do so, all meetings of the Committees of the Council.

By the above arrangements, the executive work of the Municipality will remain vested as hitherto in the Municipal Commissioner, but I believe that the work of supervision and control will be more effectively performed by the "Municipal Council," aided by a well paid Secretary, than can be expected from the Bench of Justices.

By the nomination of one-third of the members of the "Municipal Council," including the Chairman, by Government, we shall be able to make the responsibility of Government for the good management of the municipality more clear than at present.

As regards the election of members by the tax-payers, I shall be happy if they can be represented on a more extended scale than now proposed, but I think that at first it would be advisable to start the experiment with a limited constituency and thus guard against the risk of a failure.

MR. NANA MOROJEE'S MINUTE.

The present constitution of the Bench and of the Municipality is faulty, and does not secure an efficient management of the municipal affairs of the city.

The suggestions made by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalli appear to be well adapted to meet the wants of the city. Considering the large population of Bombay, I would fix the number of members of the council at 15; 8 of whom should be natives and the others Europeans. The number of native inhabitants greatly exceeds that of Europeans, and the object of a plan of self-government would not really be attained, if the European element of the council, as in the present constitution of the Bench of Justices, is allowed to preponderate. Besides, if we get such a number as 8 of natives in the council, able and willing conscientiously to act and work for the good government of the city, they will not allow by their majority any measures brought for the consideration of the council, and which might tend to work beneficially towards one class of people, and to the prejudice of the other, to pass; and in this way exercise a salutary check on the council. It may be apprehended that the council will be wholly a native organ, and would not care much for the interests of their European fellow-subjects. But the probability of this is very remote, when it is borne in mind that natives are, as a general rule, backward in securing their own interests to the prejudice of the other section of the community.

The nomination of the members of the council should be left partly in the hands of the citizens and partly in that of Government. As Government have not much to trouble themselves about the management of the municipal affairs, I think the number of members appointed by them should be properly limited to 5; at all events it should not exceed the number of the representatives of the people. The other members should be elected by people possessing property and having in other respects some standing in the community. There should be some standard of qualification, such as the possession of property of so much value, or the receipt in the aggregate of such an income, to enable a person to be entitled to vote at such elections. This may be fixed upon a due consideration of how the best intelligence can be secured. The body of Justices of the Peace for the municipal government of the city should be abolished; and if any Justices are kept they should not have any greater power vested in them, than the exercise of the judicial functions at present exercised by them. A compact council, constituted as above, would be a far more efficient body than the present Bench of Justices, which has assumed, as Mr. Crawford observes, the character of a debating society. The members should be elected periodically, say at the interval of three years, so that it may enable the electors, on all occasions, to appoint such as really take an interest in, and work for, the benefit of the people generally.

[To-morrow we shall publish the minute of Mr. Vishvanath N. Mandlik and the views of Mr. Crawford on the constitution of the Bench, which will conclude the documents.]

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(Reports for the Fortnight ending 15th May.)

Poona Collectorate.—The fall of rain was considerable in the talookas of Mawul, Kheir, Poorundhur and Haveilly; and slight in the remaining talookas. The health both of men and cattle was good throughout the collectorate, with the exception of the Seeroor talooka, where in a few villages fever prevailed to a slight extent.

Ahmednuggur Collectorate.—Sowing operations had not yet commenced. Preparations were, however, being made for doing so when the season begins. The state of public health was reported to be good.

Kulladghee Collectorate.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Shindgi talooka, where cattle disease prevailed.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Bomanjee Shapoorjee Billemoria appeared in the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, and laid the following information against one Allarukhia Hassum, a dyer, who was charged with criminal breach of trust:—

"I am in the employ of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, a merchant in Bombay, and reside in the Fort Hanuman Lane. I know one Allarukhia Hassum, a dyer. On the 4th April last I entrusted to him thirty-six pieces of silk cloths, of the value of Rs. 125, for the purpose of being washed. He has not returned the said cloths, and in consequence of information received by me I have reason to believe that he has either pledged or sold them. I charge him with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law."

The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 22nd May, to Saturday, 27th May 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,665	6	0
House Rate	7,433	0	0
Police Rate	2,727	14	4
Lighting do.	2,732	9	2
Water do.	11,963	8	1
Halalcore Cess	1,773	4	1
Market Fees	2,132	0	6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	152	8	0
Miscellaneous Fees	994	6	1
Fines and Penalties	167	0	0
Town Duties	9,096	1	11
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,800	0	0
Total Rs.	47,637	10	2

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

Statement showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to week ending 21st May 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70.

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 21st May 1871. Full Pressed. Bales.	Exports for Week ending 21st May 1871. Half Pressed. Bales.	Exports for Week ending 21st May 1871. Dokras.	Total Exports up to 21st May 1871. Full Pressed. Bales.	Total Exports up to 21st May 1871. Half Pressed. Bales.	Total Exports up to 21st May 1871. Dokras.	Total Exports up to 21st May 1870. Full Pressed. Bales.	Total Exports up to 21st May 1870. Half Pressed. Bales.	Total Exports up to 21st May 1870. Dokras.
Nagpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wurdah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poolgaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chandoor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dumnotee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moortizapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akolah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheagaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jullumb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nandoorah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mulkapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boorahnpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khundwah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seonee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sohagpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrawarra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bunkerry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Etarsee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bagra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Narsingpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	6,851	1,284	2,941	1,50,715	52,825	51,539	1,11,249	63,768	41,787

Totals in Bales of 3½ Cwts.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Full-pressed	150,715	111,249
Half-pressed	52,825	63,768
Bokras ...51,539 ÷ 3	17,179	41,787 ÷ 3 = 13,929
	220,719	188,946

A. J. Dunlop,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar.
Dated Camp Sheagaum, 29th May 1871.

We have before us the *Washington Weekly Chronicle* of March 4th, 1871, giving a list of the actual members of the House of Representatives. From this we learn, extraordinary as it may seem, that *more than half* of the representatives of the *United States* are lawyers. Of some States (as *Indiana* 10 out of 11) nearly every representative belongs to the Devil's own. In Pennsylvania the lawyers are 16 out of 24, but in New York only 13 out of 31.—*Pioneer*.

The *Athenæum*, referring apparently to the Burmese noblemen now in London, says—"The Indians who now come to London are taking a more active part in public proceedings of late. It is noticed that many of them speak in better language and with a better accent than some of the provincial orators. As yet we cannot be said to have an Indo-English school of literature; but we may early have a school of oratory, as the extension of the native bars and of the practice of assisting at meetings favours the development of public speaking. Thus we may have another florid school added to the Irish and American, when the orators of Asia shall again occupy the tribunes of the West."

Reward of Politeness—Dr. Galladudet of New York is a very popular preacher. The other day there was a wedding at his church. Enter an old lady. Polite usher says, "Shall I conduct you to a seat, madam?" "If you please, sir," replied the old lady. The ceremony over, old lady turns to one of three young ladies in the pew behind her, and asks, "Do you know the bride?" Young lady says, "I do." Old lady adds, "Will you be kind enough to give her this?" handing the beautiful damsel a card. The inspiriting strains of the "Midsummer Night's Dream March" are flooding the church, but the young lady, nevertheless, drops back upon her seat, horror struck to read: "Mrs. Evans, nurse. No.— East, Sixteenth street."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE EXPEDITION TO ZIMMAY.

Captain Lowndes' expedition to Zimmay was certainly not despatched before it was required—indeed it seems to be the general opinion in Burmah that he should have started long before he did. The fertile and picturesque tracts on the Salween frontier have been terribly devastated in the internecine quarrels which have for so long disturbed them. In the town of Zimmay itself there are now only 7,000 inhabitants, although nineteen years ago the population was 30,000, while another town, Makadoor, has been entirely deserted. Besides the ruined houses nothing remains but a heap of some four hundred skulls. It is therefore no wonder with such unsettled tribes beyond the Salween that our frontier should be continually disturbed by dacoits and the Maulmain timber trade imperilled. Captain Lowndes' powers are rather limited, but it is within his province to make such arrangements as shall prevent the Red Karens and Shans from attacking each other or us any more.—*Pioneer*, May 30.

SIMLA.

26th May.—The present week has been rather a gay one in Simla. It commenced with Mr. Goldstein's concert on Monday afternoon, followed by the Volunteers' theatricals in the evening, which by the way went off very well, the *Illustrious Stranger* particularly. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Napier kindly honoured the performance with their patronage and presence. The Volunteers are fortunate in having enlisted and added to its corps dramatique so good an actor and state manager as the gentleman who played the *Illustrious Stranger*, and are equally so touching their scene painter and general-utility man. On Tuesday night an entertainment was given at Lord Napier's residence "Woodville." On Wednesday morning—Her Majesty's birth-day—the bugle's sound assembled the Volunteers in front of Mr. Craddock's house, where they very satisfactorily accomplished the first part of their day's programme, viz., a *feu de joie*. The Volunteers, including the Cadet Company, mustered about a hundred strong. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who manifests a lively interest in the welfare of the corps, honoured it *specially* with his presence on the occasion, and was pleased to compliment Captain Peterson on the general appearance and efficiency of the men under his command, and expressed a desire to see them before, or at, the ensuing annual inspection. After His Excellency's departure the corps was marched down to Annandale, which was reached by 8 A.M., when the next proceeding on the programme took place, viz., the election of officers to fill up vacancies. The election resulted in the nomination of Mr. James Walker of the Simla Bank—a very popular gentleman both in and out of the corps—to the Senior Lieutenancy. Mr. Quigley was appointed 2nd Lieutenant, and Mr. W. Thorpe, Ensign. Then followed the shooting for prizes. The first prize, presented by Captain Peterson, a handsome electro-plated tea and coffee set standing in a large electro tea tray, was won by Volunteer French. The second prize, a massive silver mug, by Hamilton and Co., was likewise presented by Captain Peterson, and was carried off by Volunteer Rourke. The third prize, presented by Captain Levinge, was won by Sergeant Pinkstone. The fourth, a handsome claret jug, presented by Mr. J. Walker, was won by Volunteer Davis. I could not catch the names of the donors of five other prizes, but they were won by Volunteers Murphy, Heron, Marsden, Daly, and Litster. In addition, however, to the above, Captain Peterson had three shooting prizes for the Cadet Company. The first prize, a silver watch, was bagged by young Litster; the second, a plated jug, was carried off by Lionel Lincoln; and the third, a silver pencil case, fell to young Moony's rifle. Thus ended the shooting; then came breakfast, an excellent one, followed by foot races and running matches: these continued for a couple of hours. Then came tiffin, after which Messrs. Goldstein and Cockburn with their piano and violin discoursed any quantity of dance music to the excessive delectation of half a hundred couple. Dancing continued till dark, when all and every one left Annandale after a day's enjoyment, which will be sure to retain an ever memorable place on their merry memories. But thanks, mille grazie, to Captain Peterson, who organized the excellent arrangements, which were caried out so successfully by so many willing hearts and hands. The Viceroy held the usual levée at noon, followed by a large dinner party at Peterhoff in the evening, and terminating with a grand ball,—and so ended the Queen's Birth-day at Peterhoff and at Annandale.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day's sale of Charles Nephew and Co.'s estate property, which altogether could not have realized much over ten thousand rupees; there were no watches or jewelry in the stock disposed of in Simla. Those were all sent to Calcutta last November and sold there.

The O'Connor *cause celèbré*, which has been dormant and smouldering lately, is being fanned into a flame, it is rumoured, in the Chief Court, Lahore.—*Pioneer*.

MILITARY AMENITIES.

The Derby-day! But years—long years ago! How many, I cannot exactly say, but some nineteen or twenty—and I am more forgetful of the winner—not having a stable mind—but horses did run—and a horse won—and it was a Derby-day. Prince and pickpocket, lord and labourer, swell and sweep, were hieing to the Isthmian games of England. The drag, the mail phaeton, the post carriage, the dog cart, and the donkey cart, not a wheel but which on that day was turning in the direction of the "Downs." Who remained behind? I know not—enquiry on such a point would have been useless, and curiosity out of place. London, I was told, was deserted, and it certainly appeared to be so. Athens, we know, was empty on one day of the year, when the people flocked to the festival of Ceres. For nearly a century London has had really only 364 days in its year—there is a blank day—the Derby-day. Philosophers are as puzzled to find out who remain behind as they are to discover the dwellers round the North Pole. Tradition has it that "once upon a time," that is, once upon a Derby-day, a cook whose friends could not take her to Epsom, owing to the remedies she had taken for the "spazzums" (peppermint and gin) proving too strong for her, saw, or dreamt she saw, the shadow of a policeman cross the area. But this must be taken *cum grano salis*, remembering the lady's condition, and that a policeman is the necessary complement of a cook's dream. Otherwise the story is not authenticated.

But to my Derby-day—the one I am trying to recall now, as I sit to-night writing this in my solitary room—my only companions, my lamp and dog—the former making struggling efforts to extinguish itself, as if protesting that it has given enough illumination, and that it is time for both of us to be at rest—and the latter, my more faithful friend, growling in his slumber, as if memory had got hold of him too, and he were dreaming of a happy past when rats and canine encounters were more plentiful with him than in these degenerate days.

I am writing of a Derby—the winner of which I cannot for the life of me recall; but though I have forgotten the horse, the memory of the day comes over me, and shadows of the past are grouping round me. Let me call some of them to me:

> "Come back! ye friendships long departed!
> That like o'erflowing streamlets started,
> And now are dwindled, one by one,
> To stony channels in the sun!
> Come back! ye friends whose lives are ended!
> Come back, with all that light attended,
> Which seemed to darken and decay,
> When ye arose and went away!"

They come! And it is a merry party that I see. There is Percy M——, the lightest-hearted of Light Dragoons; D——, stalwart Higlander, and S——, Highlander and coxcomb of the same regiment; M——, wildest of subalterns of the ——th and the deepest in debt; and H——, his captain, of the musical voice, and the profoundest knowledge of the art of betting, though, strange to say, he never won. With them comes C——, of the same corps, absent without leave from his detachment, but prepared to dare all things rather than miss a Derby. "Mumbo Jumbo" (it was thus irreverently he spoke of his commanding officer) "positively refused to give me leave from the detachment—said he'd see me d——d first, so I had to come of my own accord—close arrest when I return—reasons in writing—deep contrition—youth and inexperience—tender-hearted General—reprimand and release. That's the programme," and I can hear his merry laugh as he spoke the words, and I can see the curls shaking on his handsome head. "M——, how did you get away?" we ask, knowing the impecunious condition in which he left head-quarters for detachment. "Junks" (this was another name for Mumbo Jumbo) "gave me leave at once, thinking I couldn't go, not having a penny, nor had I, but here I am." "O fortunate puer," we ask, "where didst thou obtain the needful?"—"The old mine—Levi the liberal—got thirty pounds cash for note of hand for fifty—thirty days after date—wanted me to take twenty 'sovs.' and a consignment of earth-rugs—but after two hours' elocution he stumped up the other ten pounds—generous of the old boy, wasn't it?" Good and moral reader and virtuous critic, be not too much shocked, but truth compels me to say that M—— was a very reckless young gentleman indeed—though, as he himself said, he ought to have been good, for he was always in the holy land with "Shadrach, Meshech, or Abednego." It was in the pleasant smoking room of the "Rag" that the party I have in my mind's eye met and agreed to "tool it" down to Epsom together next day. And of all the days of all the Mays that I remember, that was, I think, "the maddest, merriest day." How H—— sang songs of his own writing, describing our corps:

> "Its name was the ——, and the officers, I'm told,
> Were much more distinguished for brass than for gold.

—how C—— insisted on losing a number of half crowns at thimble-rig, just "to encourage art," he said, and then astonished the performer by proving himself as clever a professor of the pea as himself, and then delicately suggested a refund of his money on account of being a brother in the trade—how M——, the impecunious, lost at *rouge et noir* every penny of the money Israel had furnished him with—how D—— got overcome in the "drag" returning home, and how H—— chaunted over him a new and melancholy version of "Pestal:"

> "Yes—it comes at last;
> From overdose of 'salmon' taking
> D. T. has him fast;
> Jingo, how his hands are shaking—
> Ah! the greatest bore
> Of human life is not its sorrow,
> Drink to-night a score,
> Blue devils surely come to-morrow.
> Dear soda water—vain!
> Thy sparkling efforts be
> Wont prevent D. T.
> Never did with me.
> Did it, boys with ye?"

—how this and other melodies of the Ancient Egyptians were sung, and how we talked and laughed and made merry, it is not my wish to bore you with, gentle or ungentle reader. But writing in my solitude in exile, on this Derby-day of 1871, memory comes back to me in spite of myself, and forces upon me the sad query—Where are they, the old familiar faces of the day I am thinking of? It is cruel of memory to torture me thus, but under its spell, I can but bow and ponder.

The first face that fades away into the distance is that of C——. With a ready jest ever on his tongue, and to outward appearance a "harum-scarum" fellow who had no thought beyond the present hour; he was, amongst the few who were really intimate with him, known as a man of the most earnest ambition, anxious to excel as a painter or a poet, for he handled pencil and pen with strange facility, and worked in secret through weary hours night after night. Hated by the Colonel for his creed (he was a Roman Catholic, and the Colonel, my old friend D——, had only two beliefs—a belief in gin—and the eternal damnation of Papists), he lived very much to himself. He found that I was a waster of the "midnight oil" with scanty theology, but some foolish ambitions *then*, and we struck up a friendship that lasted till he died. He gave me one hint, for which I owe his memory a gratitude not to be easily repaid. It was to make a point of reading *something*, for at least half an hour every night before going to sleep. "Take any book which comes to hand," he would say, "good, bad, or indifferent—but read for half an hour—no matter how late you come home, and in six months you will be astonished at the crop of information within you." I followed the advice for years, and still try to follow it—though I confess to many backslidings, and I commend the prescription to others, for I can with Elia now say grace before and after certain books, as before and after certain meals. But my adviser did not live to test the attention paid to his advice by me—a few months after this merry Derby-day—and just when he was planning a work which we were to bring out together, and thus render ourselves immortal, death came to him in the shape of a malignant typhus fever.

Percy, gallant and impetuous as thy namesake of Northumberland, your shade leaves my memory next, but I do not forget the merry days we passed together, ere you found a soldier's sepulchre under the turf of Balaclava, on the day that made our "Six Hundred" as immortal as the "Three Hundred" who kept the pass of Thermopylæ.

S——, coxcomb, lady-killer and lavender-kidgloved, lounger at pleasant places, where fashion and beauty met—not liked generally, on account of the "infernal airs" you gave yourself, and "the d——d man-millinerism of your dress and manners—as I heard many say—may I tell the world—my little world—how you died? I can see a burning ship, and a man who was an embodiment of all the courage and calmness in danger, that can ennoble manhood. I can see him assisting women and children into the boats, and though one boat holds his own wife and child, and men are anxious to save themselves, I can see him remaining on the burning ship, working with its gallant captain to get every life out of danger, and at the last losing his own—soldier and sailor-captain being both engulphed in 'the waste of waters' as the ship went down.

H——, impecunious friend of the Israelites, thy face leaves me next. Reformed—a steady married man—having through your wild career of youth held one good influence to your heart—the pure love of a gentle girl, which, like a rainbow, arched the cataract of your restless life, had Fate no less cruel blow for you than to let you learn one morning, of the death, by cholera, of that wife and your two hostages to fortune, on their way to join you from the hills to embark for "home." With your household gods thus shivered in one sad night, do I wonder that you refused to turn your face to England and lie now in an Indian grave-yard?

But the saddest of these recollections is that which accompanies the fading away of the figure of D——, the stalwart Highlander. The wearer of the Cross of Valour, for as brave a deed as soldier ever performed—the heir to a title and a noble fortune—he left India on promotion, to die—a disgraced and drunken wretch, in some hovel in London. Strange and pitiful but true! Of the group my memory conjures up, who were together on that Derby-day I write of, but two remain; H——, whose latest novel is now being advertised in the home papers as having reached a third edition—he having exchanged the sword for the pen—and the writer of this dull retrospective dream.

—*Englishman*. Pendennis, Major.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Calcutta Stage.—Whether the scheme of Captain Cowper for erecting a permanent Theatre, and bringing out a company from England, is carried out or not, we are happy to be able to inform our readers that Mr. Lewis has written to his agent in Calcutta, announcing his intention of coming here in September from Australia with the best company that money can secure.—*Englishman*.

Woman's Rights.—Whilst they are discussing woman's rights in England and America, the ladies at Ootacamund have put their rights in force. The married ladies have given a party to the single ladies, and the single ladies propose to return the compliment; but we are not informed whether the baser sex were admitted, or whether they were only allowed the privilege of paying the piper.—*Ibid*.

Mr. Eden has, we see, added largely to his growing popularity in British Burmah by his prompt action in the matter of the salt duty. This duty, which was previously three annas per maund, the late Budget, or the printer of the *Government Gazette*, raised, without any preliminary notice, to eight annas. So sudden and important a change naturally created some consternation, and Mr. Eden lost no time in communicating by telegraph with the Supreme Government on the subject. The result is that the salt duty still stands at the old figure of three annas.—*Englishman*.

The Convict Devine.—Our readers will probably be as glad to hear, as we are to tell them, that we were wrong in stating that the convict Devine had been sent back to the Andamans on Friday. He is in the Presidency Jail, and we hope he will not soon leave his present lodging, although we are told that after the trial he expressed a preference for Hazareebagh, and a request to be sent there. His preference was disregarded, and his request cruelly refused. We regret that we should have unintentionally misled our readers in the matter, and we were ourselves so surprised by the news that we should have withheld it, had it not been given to us by a generally trustworthy informant, who authenticated it, and stated that he had the fact from an eye-witness. We believe the error arose from the fact that another convict who had been sent here from Madras to be shipped to the Andamans, and between whom and Devine there is, we are told, some resemblance, was sent to Port Blair by the same steamer with the men who were brought to Calcutta to appear as witnesses at Devine's trial.—*Englishman*, May 29.

Ritualistic.—The study of advertisements is as instructive as it is often amusing. There is a deep-hidden meaning beneath the commonest and simplest of them—a meaning which it is not always easy to discover. We have been puzzled, for example, with an advertisement which has appeared regularly for some time in the columns of the *Indian Church Gazette*. The advertisers offer "pocket fonts and fontlets" made of marble or alabaster, and enclosed in morocco cases. What can be the object of these interesting articles? Is it to enable every happy father to baptise his own babies, or is there here lurking the first evidence of Ritualism in India—we saw it stated the other day that there is at present no such thing in this favoured land—and do the "fonts and fontlets," made by the advertisers, possess a greater virtue than any other receptacle containing water in the hands of a baptizing clergyman? Perchance the design or material of the "fonts and fontlets" is, ecclesiastically speaking, more correct than that of ordinary basins or bowls; or—and this exhausts our hypothetical powers—it may be that the pocket fonts are to be carried by clergymen or missionaries when crossing the pathless jungle, so that in the very probable case of their services being at any time required, and no receptacle being at hand, the contents of the morocco case may be brought into requisition.—*Englishman*, May 29.

LORD BROUGHTON'S "RECOLLECTIONS."

(*Daily News*, May 1.)

When Lord Broughton died two years ago he had long outlived the political reputation of his earlier days. It was remembered that he had been the friend of Byron, but it was almost forgotten that he had once been the Radical member for Westminster, the colleague of Sir Francis Burdett, the champion of Reform, the idol of the people. At the close of the venerable Whig peer's life he was regarded by the survivors of the great Reform battles much in the same light as he had himself looked upon Lord Liverpool in his youth. Lord Broughton lived to furnish an additional illustration of the case with which the Radical Reformer subsides into a very lukewarm Liberal after attaining an important place in the Ministry and a seat in the House of Lords. But, if the close of Lord Broughton's career hardly fulfilled the promise of his youth, he cannot be said to have lived in vain, seeing that he has placed on record some very useful and entertaining particulars of the struggles in which he took a prominent and praiseworthy part, has disclosed to this generation the secret history of the most notable political contests, in which the leaders of the past generation were the actors, has produced a vivid picture of the great Parliamentary battle which ended in the victory of Reform, has largely added to our information as to the way in which William the Fourth discharged his duties as a King, and has depicted with a minuteness of detail hitherto unattempted, the earliest incidents connected with the accession of Queen Victoria, and the manner in which she began her reign. All these scraps of political and personal history are contained in a work in five volumes, which has been printed for private circulation only, but from which large extracts are given in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*. In these days when working men, who march in processions and make speeches advocating their particular hobbies, are commonly spoken of as doing that which, if barely legal, is altogether unjustifiable, it seems to have been overlooked that similar courses were pursued by the Reformers of other times, to whose persistent agitation we owe much of the political privileges we now enjoy. Many violent things are sometimes said and written, yet none of them exceed those contained in a pamphlet which Mr. Cam Hobhouse published in reply to a speech of Lord Erskine. One passage ran thus:—"What prevents the people from marching to the House, pulling the members out by the ears, locking the door, and flinging the key into the Thames?" The answer then given was, "Knightsbridge Barracks;" now it would be, "Scotland-yard." Such was the indignation created by this language that a member of the House of Commons, interpreting the passage to imply a threat against the House itself, moved that the author should be committed to Newgate for contempt and breach of privilege. Not more than sixty members voted against this high-handed measure. Mr. Hobhouse remained in prison till the House was dissolved. Like Wilkes and Cobbett, he found that the best road to Parliament passed through the prison-house. The electors of Westminster had declined to return him before he had been charged with insulting the House of Commons. After he was released from prison, they sent him to represent them, along with Sir Francis Burdett. Like his colleague, the Radical baronet, he was the diligent advocate of all popular measures, and the uncompromising opponent of the Tories. He spoke much, but obtained no reputation as an orator. Yet one of his phrases has passed into general use. It was Mr. Hobhouse who first spoke of "His Majesty's Opposition." Canning accepted the appellation as appropriate. A distinguished member of the Opposition gave it the stamp of his approval, while adding a pithy exposition of its meaning. Tierney said, "No better phrase could be adopted, for we are certainly a branch of his Majesty's Government. Although the gentlemen opposite are in office, we are in power. The measures are ours, but all the emoluments are theirs."

Recent reforms in our representative system have made the Reform Act of 1832 appear a measure of a very mild character. But this was not the view taken by the most advanced Reformers of former days. The sentences in which Mr. Hobhouse describes how Lord John Russell introduced the famous Bill, furnish a most vivid account of a scene which must always possess great interest to all Englishmen. "Lord John Russell began his speech at six o'clock. Never shall I forget the astonishment of my neighbours as he developed his plan. Indeed, all the House seemed perfectly astounded; and when he read the long list of the boroughs to be either wholly or partially disfranchised, there was a sort of wild ironical laughter, mixed with expressions of delight from the ex-Ministers, who seemed to think themselves sure of recovering their places again immediately. Our own friends were not so well pleased. Baring Wall, turning to me, said 'They are mad, they are mad!' and others made use of similar exclamations—all but Sir Robert Peel; he looked serious and angry, as if he had discovered that the Ministers, by the boldness of their measure, had secured the support of their country. Lord John seemed rather to play with the fears of his audience; and after detailing some clauses that seemed to complete the scheme, smiled and paused, and said, 'More yet.' This 'more,' as well as I recollect, was Schedule B, which took away one member from some boroughs that returned two previously. When Lord John sat down, we, of the Mountain, cheered long and loud; although there was hardly one of us that believed such a scheme could, by any possibility, become the law of the land." "We all huddled away, not knowing what to think—the Anti-reformers chuckling with delight at what they supposed was a suicidal project, and the friends of Ministers in a sort of wonderment. I recollect that a very good man, Mr. John Smith, a brother of Lord Carington's, caused much amusement by saying that Russell's speech made his hair stand on end." "Burdett and I walked home together, and both agreed that there was very little chance of the measure being carried." That the measure actually became law as soon as it did, appears more extraordinary after perusing the revelations made by Mr. Hobhouse with regard to dissensions in the Ministry. The King, Earl Grey, Lord Brougham were at one time acting as if they had determined to affront and thwart each other. Indeed, the respect which has generally been felt for William the Fourth will hardly survive the perusal of what Mr. Hobhouse has written about that Monarch's character and conduct. He seems to have been as determined as was Louis Philippe to treat the Ministers as his servants and to make them carry out his policy. Scenes are pourtrayed in which Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, and Lord Glenelg are treated by their Royal Master with a rudeness which any of these Ministers' butlers would have considered intolerable. Badgered in Parliament and bullied by the King, Lord Melbourne's lot was not enviable. The explanation given is that his Majesty was suffering under great mental excitement. Towards the latter end of his life the King's "weakness and irritability" increased to such an extent that the Ministers were afraid to approach him. A change was at hand. The Sailor-King, with his strong prejudices and his coarse language, his want of polish and his belief in himself, was about to be superseded by the Girl-Queen, whom we now know as the most exemplary and popular Sovereign who ever occupied the Throne of England. Of the young Princess Victoria, before she had assumed the burdens of royalty, Mr. Hobhouse gives a pleasing sketch. Dining at Kensington Palace with the Duchess of Kent, he saw the Princess seated at her mother's right hand: "The young Princess (her present Majesty) was treated in every respect like a grown-up woman, although apparently quite a child. Her manners were very pleasing and natural, and she seemed much amused by some conversation with Lord Durham, a manifest favorite at Kensington. When she left the room she curtsied round very prettily to all the guests, and then ran out of the room." Mr. Hobhouse then asks, "What will become of this young, pretty, unaffected child in a few, few years?" The answer to his query was written thirty-three years afterwards. Seldom, if ever, has it been possible to answer a similar question more satisfactorily. We quote what may be called a personal comment, not being able to give the answer at length: "An interval of thirty-three years, a reign of twenty-eight years—some of them in very difficult, if not dangerous, times—and the greatest of all calamities that can befall a woman and a Queen, have not deprived her of the smile, the kind and gracious smile, which charmed me in those long bygone days, and with which she received an old servant and subject only two days ago."

Upon the death of William the Fourth, the Privy Council was immediately summoned to proclaim his successor. Mr. Hobhouse was present by official right and title. He relates that Lord Lansdowne, as President of the Council, accompanied by Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Lord Chancellor, went to inform the Princess Victoria of her accession to the Throne. Soon afterwards the doors of the Council Chamber were thrown open. "The Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex advanced to receive her Majesty, and the young creature walked in, and took her seat in the arm-chair. She was very plainly dressed in mourning, a black scarf round her neck, without any cap or ornament on her head; but her hair was braided tastefully on the top of her head. She inclined herself gracefully on taking her seat. The Royal Dukes, the Archbishops, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Wellington were on the right of her Majesty; Lord Lansdowne and Melbourne were on her left. Soon after she was seated, Lord Melbourne stepped forward, and presented her with a paper, from which she read her Declaration. She went through this difficult task with the utmost grace and propriety; neither too timid nor too assured. Her voice was rather subdued, but not faltering, pronouncing all the words clearly, and seeming to feel the sense of what she spoke. Every one appeared touched by her manner, particularly the Duke of Wellington and Lord Melbourne. I saw some tears in the eyes of the latter. The only person who was rather more curious than affected was Lord Lyndhurst, who looked over her Majesty's right shoulder as she was reading, as if to see that she read all that was set down for her. After reading the Declaration, her Majesty took the usual oath, which was administered to her by Mr. Charles Greville, Clerk of the Council, who, by the way, let the Prayer Book drop. The Queen then subscribed the oath, and a duplicate of it for Scotland. She was designated in the beginning of the oath 'Alexandrina Victoria,' but she signed herself 'Victoria R.' Her handwriting was good. Several of the Council, Lord Lyndhurst, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duke of Wellington came to look at the signature, as if to discover what her accomplishments in that department were." At the close of the long account from which this is a brief extract, Mr. Hobhouse adds an extract written in his Diary on the day of the accession:—"It is impossible to speak too highly of the Queen's demeanour and conduct during the whole ceremony. They deserve all that has been said of them by all parties, and must have been the offspring, not of art, nor of education, but of a noble nature, to use the wording of the well-turned eulogy pronounced upon them by Sir Robert Peel."

The Melbourne Ministry was continued in office by her Majesty. Mr. Hobhouse was president of the Board of Control—in other words, he acted as Minister for India. In that capacity he had had the first interview with the Queen a few days after her accession. He was summoned by her to Buckingham Palace: "I obeyed her Majesty's commands, and went to Buckingham Palace at the time appointed. The apartments were in great disorder; housemaids were on their knees scrubbing the floors, and servants laying down the carpets. After waiting a little time with a page, the door opened, and the Queen walked in smiling and curtsying. She placed herself on a sofa, on one side of a small table, and desired me to take a chair opposite to her. She told me that she had read Lord Elphinstone's letter, but had

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not had time to read Lord Auckland's. She added that Lord Elphinstone's was an interesting letter, and that he was very young for so important a command. I smiled, and observed that youth was no disqualification for empire at all. Her Majesty laughed, and looked pleased. She remarked upon the conduct of Sir Peregrine Maitland, in refusing to allow the regimental bands to attend the Hindoo ceremonies. She agreed with me in thinking it imprudent, and that the zeal of some persons to propagate Christianity often defeated its own object. I observed that Sir Peregrine Maitland was what was called a 'serious' man. 'Yes,' replied her Majesty, 'and his wife, who is a sister of the Duke of Richmond, is serious also.' She told me she approved of Lord Elphinstone's caution in that respect, and desired me to tell him so; and she graciously acceded to my request to convey her thanks, on her accession to the Throne, to Lord Auckland for his general conduct." Soon after this interview, Mr. Hobhouse dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle. After dinner, "the Queen sat down to chess with the Queen of the Belgians. Her Majesty had never played before; Lord Melbourne told her how to move, and Lord Palmerston also assisted her. I looked on for some time without taking part in the game, and I might as well have abstained altogether, for when Melbourne and Palmerston gave up advising her Majesty, in order that I might succeed to them, I did not succeed better than my colleagues. I was very near winning the game when I lost it by an oversight, and by being very often asked by Her Majesty, 'What must I do?' There was also some little confusion created by the two queens on the board and the two Queens at the table. Her Majesty was not so discouraged by her defeat as to prevent her playing again the evening after this. Who played for the Queen I do not know; but her Majesty ran up to me laughing, and saying she had won. She asked me how she came to lose yesterday. I replied, 'Because your Majesty has such bad advisers;' on which she laughed heartily, and so did the Queen of the Belgians, who, by the way, spoke English well."

Mr. Hobhouse's sketches of Ministerial and Court life will be read with general interest and pleasure. They tell us much that is new and much that is fascinating. If the Ministerial secrets disclosed are not always creditable, the details about her Majesty will assuredly confirm the admiration with which she is regarded by her people.

LIFE IN MARS.

(*Cornhill Magazine for May.*)

ALL that we have learned respecting the charming planet Mars leads to the conclusion that it is well fitted to be the abode of life. We can trace, indeed, the progress of such changes as we may conceive that the inhabitants of Venus or of Mercury must recognize in the case of our own earth. The progress of summer and winter in the northern and southern halves of the planet, the effects due to the progress of the Martial day, from sunrise to sunset—nay, even hourly changes, corresponding to those which take place in our own skies as clouds gather over our continents, or fall in rain, or are dissipated by solar heat: such signs as these that Mars is a world like ours can be recognized most clearly by all who care to study the planet with a telescope of adequate power.

As regards the atmosphere of Mars, by the way, the earliest telescopic observers fell into a somewhat strange mistake. For, noticing that stars seemed to disappear from view at some considerable distance from the planet, they assigned to the Martial atmosphere a depth of many hundreds of miles,—we care not to say how many. More careful observation, however, showed that the phenomenon upon which so much stress had been laid was merely optical. Sir J. South and other observers, carefully studying the planet with telescopes of modern construction, have been able to prove abundantly that the atmosphere of Mars has no such abnormal extension as Cassini and others of the earlier telescopists had imagined.

The early observations made on the polar snows of Mars were more trustworthy. Maraldi found that at each of two points nearly opposite to each other on the globe of the planet, a white spot could be recognized, whose light, indeed, was so brilliant as to far outshine that emitted by the remainder of the disc. The idea that these white spots correspond in any way to the polar snows on our own earth does not seem to have occurred to Maraldi. Yet he made observations which were well calculated to suggest the idea, for he noted that one of the spots had at a certain time diminished greatly in size. Instead, however, of ascribing this change to the progress of the Martial seasons, he was led to the strange conclusion that the white spot was undergoing a process of continuous decrease, and he even announced the date when, as he supposed, it would finally disappear.

No such disappearance took place, however. When Sir W. Herschel began his series of observations upon Mars, more than half a century later, the spots were still there. The energy of our great astronomer did not suffer these striking features to remain long unexamined. Searching, as was his wont, after terrestrial analogies—or, at least, analogies depending on known facts—he was quickly led to associate the white spots with our arctic regions. It would follow, of course, that in the summer months of either Martial hemisphere, the snow-cap would be reduced in size, while in the winter it would attain its greatest dimensions. Sir W. Herschel found this to be the case, and he was able to show that the changes which Maraldi had interpreted as suggesting the eventual disappearance of one of the bright spots, were due to the progress of the Martial summer. Precisely as in our summer months, those who voyage across the Atlantic may sail in far higher latitudes than they could safely venture to traverse in winter, so in Mars the polar ice and snow is limited within a far narrower region in summer than in winter.

But after all (it may be urged), to suppose that these two bright spots are formed in reality of ice and snow is rather venturesome. Might we not imagine that some other material than water is concerned in the observed changes? What reason have we for inferring that the same elements that we are familiar with exist out yonder in space?

The answer to these questions,—or rather, the answers, for we have to do with a whole series of facts, dovetailing in the most satisfactory manner into each other,—will be found full of interest.

We all know that Mars shines with a ruddy light. He is, indeed, far the ruddiest star in the heavens: Aldebaram and Antares are pale beside him. Now, in the telescope the surface of Mars does not appear wholly red. We have seen that at two opposite points his orb exhibits white spots. But, besides these regions, there are others which are not red. Dark spaces are seen, sometimes strangely complicated in figure, which present a well-marked tinge of greenish blue. Here, then, we have a feature which we should certainly expect to find if the polar spots are really snow-caps; for the existence of water in quantities sufficient to account for snow regions covering many thousand square miles of the surface of Mars would undoubtedly lead us to infer the existence of oceans, and these oceans might be expected to resemble our own oceans in their general tint. According to this view, the dark greenish-blue markings on Mars would come to be regarded as the Martial seas.

If this be the case, then, we may note in passing that the seas of Mars cover a much smaller proportion of his surface than those of our own earth. The extent of our seas being to that of our continents about the proportion of 11 to 4; in Mars the land and sea surfaces would seem to be nearly equal in extent. The seas in Mars are also very singularly shaped. They run into long inlets and straits; many are bottle or flask shaped—that is, we see a somewhat rounded inland sea connected with what must be called the main ocean by a narrow inlet; and further it would seem as though oceanic communication must be far more complete in Mars (notwithstanding the relative smallness of his ocean surface) than on our own earth. One could travel by sea between all parts of Mars—with very few exceptions—the long inlets and the flask-shaped seas breaking up his land surface much more completely than the actual extent of water would lead us to infer. It may be supposed that on the other hand land communication is far more complete in the case of Mars than in that of our own earth. This is, indeed, the case; insomuch that such Martialists as object to sea travelling (and we can scarcely suppose sea-sickness to be a phenomenon peculiar to our own earth) may very readily avoid it, and yet not be debarred from visiting any portion of their miniature world, save one or two extensive islands. Even these are separated by such narrow seas from the neighbouring continents, that we may regard it as fairly within the power of the Martial Brunels and Stephensons, to bridge over the intervening straits, and so to enable the advocates of land voyaging to visit these portions of their planet. This view is encouraged by the consideration that all engineering operations must be much more readily effected in Mars than on our own earth. The force of gravity is so small at the surface of Mars that a mass which on the earth weighs a pound, would weigh on Mars but about six and a quarter ounces, so that in every way the work of the engineer, and of his ally the spadesman, would be lightened. A being shaped as men are, but fourteen feet high, would be as active as a man six feet high, and many times more powerful. On such a scale, then, might the Martial navvies be built. But that is not all. The soil in which they would work would weigh very much less, mass for mass, than that in which our terrestrial spadesmen labour. So that, between the far greater powers of Martial beings, and the far greater lightness of the materials they would have to deal with in constructing roads, canals, bridges, or the like, we may very reasonably conclude that the progress of such labours must be very much more rapid, and their scale very much more important, than in the case of our own earth.

But let us return to our oceans, remembering that at present we have not proved that the dark greenish-blue regions we have called oceans, really consist of water.

It might seem hopeless to inquire whether this is the case. Unless the astronomer could visit Mars and sail upon the Martial seas, he could never learn—so at a first view one might fairly judge—whether the dark markings he chooses to call oceans are really so or not.

But he possesses an instrument which can answer even such a question as this. The spectroscope, the ally of the telescope—useless without the latter, but able to tell us much which the most powerful telescope could never reveal—has been called in to solve this special problem. It cannot, indeed, directly answer our question. It cannot so analyze the light from the greenish markings as to tell us the nature of the material which emits or reflects to us that peculiarly tinted light. But the astronomer and physicist is capable of reasoning as to certain effects which must necessarily follow if the planet of war have oceans and polar snow-caps, and which could not possibly appear if the markings we call oceans were not really so, nor the white spots at the Martial poles really snow-caps. Extensive seas in one part of the planet, and extensive snow regions in another, would imply in a manner there could be no mistaking, that the vapour of water is raised in large quantities from the Martial oceans to be transferred by Martial winds to polar regions, there to fall in snow-showers. It is this aqueous vapour in the Martial atmosphere that the spectroscope can inform us about. Our spectroscopists know quite well what the vapour of water is capable of showing in the rainbow-tinted streak which is called the spectrum. When white light is caused to shine through a sufficient quantity of the vapour of water, the rainbow-tinted streak forming the spectrum of white light, is seen to be crossed by certain dark lines, whose position and arrangement there is no mistaking. Now the light we get from Mars is reflected sunlight, but it is sunlight which has been subjected to more than reflection, since it has passed twice through the depths of the Martial atmosphere, first while passing to his surface, and secondly while leaving that surface on its voyage towards ourselves. If that double passage have carried it through the vapour of water, the spectroscope will certainly tell us of the fact.

Let us see how this problem was dealt with by our most skilful spectroscopist, Dr. Huggins, justly called the Herschel of the spectroscope. The following account is an epitome of his own narrative:—"On February 14 he examined Mars with a spectroscope attached to his powerful eight-inch refractor. The rainbow-coloured streak was crossed, near the orange part, by groups of lines agreeing in position with those seen in the solar spectrum when the sun is low down, and so shines through the vapour-laden lower strata of our atmosphere. To determine whether these lines belonged to the light from Mars or were caused by our own atmosphere, Dr. Huggins turned his spectroscope towards the moon, which was at the time nearer to the horizon than Mars, so that the lines belonging to our own atmosphere would be stronger in the moon's spectrum than in that of the planet. But the groups of lines referred to were not visible in the lunar spectrum. It remained clear, therefore, that they belonged to the atmosphere of Mars, and not to our own."

This observation removes all reasonable doubt as to the real character as well of the dark greenish-blue markings as of the white polar caps. We see that Mars certainly possesses seas resembling our own, and as certainly that he has his arctic regions, waxing and waning, as our own do, with the progress of the seasons. But, in fact, Dr. Huggins's observation proves much more than this. The aqueous vapour raised from the Martial seas can find its way to the Martial poles only along a certain course—that is, by traversing a Martial atmosphere. Mars certainly has an atmosphere, therefore, though whether the constitution of that atmosphere exactly resembles that of our own air is not so certainly known. On this point the spectroscope has given no positive information, yet it allows us to draw this negative inference—that, inasmuch as no new lines are seen in the spectrum of the planet, it would seem likely that no gases other than those existing in our own atmosphere are present in the atmosphere of Mars.

But we are naturally led to inquire whether the phenomena which our meteorologists have to deal with—clouds, fog, and mist, wind-storms and rain-storms—can be recognized, either directly or in their effects, when Mars is studied with the telescope. The answer is full of interest. We have been able to learn much respecting the meteorology of this distant world. In the first place, we see that at times the features of his globe—those well-recognized markings which indicate the figure of oceans and continents—are hidden from view as if by clouds. A whitish light replaces the well-marked red colour of the continents or the equally well-marked green-blue tint of the oceans. But more. We can at times actually watch the gradual clearing up of the Martial skies, for we can see the whitish region of light gradually growing smaller and smaller, the features it had concealed coming gradually into view. On one occasion Mr. Lockyer was observing Mars with an excellent telescope, six inches in aperture, when he became aware that a change of this sort was in progress. A certain well known sea was partially concealed from view by a great cloud-mass spreading over many thousand square miles of the Martial surface. But as the hours passed, the clouds seemed to be melting away, whether by the sun's heat or because they had fallen in rain was, of course, not determinable. When Mr. Lockyer ceased observing for the evening—at about half-past eleven—a large proportion of the sea before concealed had come into view. But on the same night, the eagle-eyed Dawes, the prince of modern telescopists, as he has been called, was also studying the planet of war. Waiting until the outlines of the oceans and continents had become clearly discernible, he made ("in the wee sma' hours ayont the twae") an excellent drawing of Mars. When this was compared with the drawing made at an earlier hour by Mr. Lockyer, it was seen that the clouds which had concealed a portion of the planet had, at the later hour, passed completely away, insomuch that the whole of the shore-line, which was at first concealed, had been restored to view. And it is worthy of notice that, referring these events to Martial time, it appeared that the cloudy weather in this part of Mars had occurred in the forenoon, the midday hour (as often happens on earth) bringing clear weather, which would seem to have lasted until the Martial afternoon was far advanced.

But we can also learn something of the general progress of the weather during a Martial day. It would seem that, as a rule, the Martial mornings and evenings are misty. This, at least, seems the most satisfactory explanation of the whitish light which is usually seen all round the planet's disc; for the parts of the planet which lie near the edge of the disc are those where the sun is low—that is, where it is either morning or evening out yonder on Mars. The presence, therefore, of this whitish light would seem to indicate misty mornings and misty evenings in Mars.

It seems clear, too, that—as with ourselves—winter is more cloudy than summer; for it is always noticed that near the Martial solstices the markings on that half of the planet where winter is in progress are very indistinctly seen, a whitish light sometimes replacing the red and green markings altogether in these regions. On the contrary, at these seasons, the regions where summer is in progress are generally very well seen.

The reader will infer from what has been said on these points, that the study of Mars cannot be carried on very rapidly by our astronomers; for, in the first place, Mars only returns to our midnight skies at intervals of more than two years, and he remains but for a short time favourably placed for observation. Then one half of his surface only can be seen at a time, and nearly one half even of that hemisphere is commonly concealed by clouds, which also extend all round the disc, so that perhaps but about one eighth of the planet's surface can be favourably studied. When we add to these considerations the circumstance that not one night out of ten in our climate—or, perhaps, in any—is well suited for the use of powerful telescopes, while even favourable nights cannot always be devoted to the study of Mars (other celestial objects often requiring special attention), it will be understood that the progress of discovery has not been so rapid as, at a first view, might be expected. When we are told that more than two centuries have elapsed since the telescopic study of Mars began, it seems as though ample time had been given for research; but the time which has been actually available for that purpose has been far more limited than that estimate would imply.

And now, returning to the consideration of the probable condition of Mars, with respect to those circumstances which we regard as associated with the requirements of living creatures, let us briefly inquire how far we can determine aught as to the geological structure of the planet. Here the spectroscope cannot help us. The telescope, and such reasoning as may fairly be applied to the relations already dealt with, must here be our main resource. We see, then, that the land regions of the planet present a ruddy tinge. Sir John Herschel has suggested, and we are not here concerned to deny, that this is probably due to the ochreish nature of the soil. The planet, in fact, is to be regarded as perhaps passing through a geological era resembling that through which our own earth was passing when the Old Red Sandstone constituted the main proportion of her continents. But it certainly must be admitted, as a remarkable circumstance, that we can trace no signs of extensive forests in Mars, nor any such appearances as we should imagine that our prairies must present to telescopists in Venus or Mercury. One is almost invited to adopt the bizarre notion of that French astronomer who suggested that vegetation on Mars is red instead of verdant—that in this distant and miniature world the poet may sing of spring, more truly than our terrestrial poets, that

She cometh blushing like a maid.

As respects the absence of forests, we may perhaps find a sufficient explanation in the fact that lofty trees would exist under somewhat unfavourable conditions in Mars; for gravity being so much less than on our own earth, the stability of objects having equal dimensions would be correspondingly reduced. On the other hand, the winds which blow in Mars are probably, as Professor Phillips has pointed out, exceedingly violent; so that, to quote a striking paper which appeared last year in the *Spectator* (in a review of a work by the present writer), "if currents of air in Mars are of more than usual violence, while the solidifying force of friction which resists them is much smaller than here, it may be a reasonable inference that 'natural selection' has already weeded out the loftier growing trees, which would stand less chance in encounters with hurricanes than our own." The absence of prairies is not so easily explained, however; and the idea is in fact suggested that some of those regions which have hitherto been included among the Martial seas, are in reality regions richly covered with verdure. Nor are we wholly without evidence in favour of this view; for there is a certain very wide tract in Mars respecting which the late Mr. Dawes remarked to the present writer that he found himself greatly perplexed. "At times," he said, "I seem to see clear traces of seas there; but at other times I find no such traces." These regions have accordingly been regarded as extensive tracts of marsh land. But the idea seems at least worth considering that they may be forest regions or extensive prairies.

There must needs be rivers in Mars, since the clouds, which often cover whole continents, must pour down enormous quantities of rain, and this rain-fall must find a course for itself along the Martial valleys to the sea. Indeed we can have no doubt that Mars has been the scene of those volcanic disturbances to which our own mountains, hills, valleys, and ravines owe their origin. The very existence of continents and oceans implies an unevenness of surface which can only be explained as the effect of subterranean forces. Volcanoes must exist, then, in Mars; nor can his inhabitants be wholly safe from such earthquake throes as we experience. It may be questioned, indeed, whether subterranean forces in Mars are not relatively far more intense than in our own Earth,—the materials of which the planet is formed being not only somewhat less massive in themselves, but also held down by a gravity much less effective.

It would seem, also, that the Martial oceans must be traversed by currents somewhat resembling those which traverse our own oceans. There is, indeed, a very marked difference between our seas and those of Mars. For apart from the circumstance that the terrestrial oceans cover a much greater proportion of the earth's surface, the Martial seas are scarcely traversed by appreciable tides. Mars has no moon to sway his ocean waters, and though the sun has power over his seas to some slight extent, yet the tidal waves thus raised would be very unimportant, even though the seas of Mars were extensive enough for the generation of true tidal oscillations. For, in the first place, Mars is much farther from the sun, and the sun's action is correspondingly reduced—it is reduced, in fact, on this account alone more than threefold. But further, Mars is much smaller than the earth, and the dimensions of our earth have much to do with the matter of the sun's tide-raising power. Every one knows how the explanation of the tides runs in our books of astronomy and geography. The sun is nearer to the water turned directly towards him than he is to the centre of the earth; he therefore draws that water away from the earth, or in other words raises a wave; but again, says the explanation, the sun is nearer to the earth's centre than to the water on the side turned away from him, and therefore he draws the earth away from that water, or a wave is raised on the further as well as on the nearer side of the earth. If the earth were smaller, the sun would not be so much nearer to the water turned towards him, nor so much farther from the water turned away from him—so that both waves would be reduced in dimensions. Applying this consideration to the case of Mars, whose orb is much smaller than the earth's, we see that any tidal wave raised by the sun in Martial seas must needs be of very small dimensions.

But the existence of ocean currents appears to depend very little on the presence of tidal waves. In the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, and the Baltic Sea well-marked currents exist, although the tidal wave scarcely affects these seas. Sea-currents would indeed seem to be due to the effects of evaporation taking place extensively over certain portions of the sea surface; and we know that evaporation must proceed very freely in the case of the seas of Mars, since clouds form so marked a feature of his atmospheric economy. We may conclude, therefore, that his seas are traversed by currents, and further that most of those effects which our students of physical geography ascribe to ocean currents, take place also in the case of Mars.

Summing up the results here considered, we seem to recognize abundant reasons for regarding the ruddy planet which is now shining so conspicuously in our skies as a fit abode for living creatures. It would seem, indeed, unreasonable to doubt that that globe is habitable which presents so many analogies to our own, and which differs from our own in no circumstances that can be regarded as essential to the wants of living creatures.

A SCOTCH HERESY CASE.

AT a meeting of the Free Synod of Angus and Mearns held on Apr. 25 at Dundee, the Synod took up a protest and appeal at the instance of Mr. John Robertson, Coupar-Angus, against a judgment of the Presbytery of Meigle, affirming certain decisions of the kirk-session of Coupar-Angus in regard to the charge of heresy preferred against Mr. Robertson. The minutes produced bore that at a meeting of the kirk-session there were laid on the table four publications, two entitled "The Finding of the Book" and "Protestantism *versus* Unquestioning Submission to authority—Biblical or Ecclesiastical," bearing to be the productions of John Robertson; also Parts I. and II. of a publication entitled "Sacred History as a Branch of Elementary Education," which bore in a manuscript inscription to have been translated and adapted from a Swiss publication by John Robertson. The session found that in the first-mentioned of these publications, entitled "The Finding of the Book," the Bible was characterised in the following language:—

"That there may be some among my readers whose minds are blinded by such a veil remaining for them as for the Jews untaken away in the reading of the Old Testament, so that they regard it as their duty to God to submit their reason to the authority of that book, and to believe that its legendary and miraculous stories—that its incongruous, inaccurate, and even contradictory histories, and that the idolatrous and superstitious rites and ceremonies of which in many passages it expresses approval—are all alike no less certainly and infallibly true than are its declarations that God is good to all men, righteous in all His ways and holy in all His works—feeling as if there could be no religious peace nor comfort for them unless they by faith be able to surmount the difficulties of reason and to believe that everything which that book says is true, as they believe its most indubitable verities; for as it is written that by faith the walls of Jericho fell down, so it is said that by faith must all such intellectual difficulties be overcome, though to reason they may appear insurmountable as walls built up to heaven. It is my solemn conviction that this notion of Scriptural infallibility or supreme authority is essentially anti-Christian, and that those whose minds are blinded by any of its various modifications are excluded thereby from that liberating and enlightening influence which is again and again declared to be the most essential and distinguishing feature of spiritual Christianity. My chief purport and earnest desire is to show to such persons that the veil on which they look with so much veneration is utterly devoid of the clearness, the certainty, and the harmony of truth, which they persuade themselves that it infallibly presents to their view, even in those portions of it where their fallible vision can discern nothing but mystification, error, injustice, or sin; that its texture, when closely examined, is found in many parts to consist of the most unreasonable and irreconcilable productions of human ignorance, error, and time-serving policy; and that it is, therefore, when viewed as a whole, notwithstanding the majesty, truth, and beauty of very many passages, entirely destitute of anything like the infallibility or supreme authority which it nowhere claims for itself, but which has been from ignorance or superstition, or both, erroneously ascribed to it, and by the ascription of which it retains its false dominion over the minds, as if it were the Word of God. I hope, by an examination of the structure of the veil in the earliest stages of its development, to show that a belief in its divine origin, authority, and perfection is as unreasonable and false as any superstition to which the human mind has ever been in subjection. The evidence from the historical books of the Bible, which in the foregoing chapters has been collected and compared, exhibits, unless I have greatly failed in my presentation of it, how utterly false and unworthy of an enlightened people is the superstition that the entire Bible is the holy, authoritative, infallible Word of God."

The session further found in all the four publications referred to, of which the foregoing sentences were specimens, matter so offensive and subversive of the authority of the Word of God, that they resolved to intimate to the said John Robertson that, unless he appeared at a meeting of the session and denied that he had any responsibility as the author of the two first-named publications which bore his name, or that he had translated and circulated the other two publications referred to, they would, without further process, declare him to be no longer a member of this congregation or of the Free Church. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Robertson appeared, and claimed to be heard on the substance and form of the foregoing minute. The session declined to hear him until he had answered their question as to the authorship of the publications. Mr. Robertson did not deny he was the author and translator of the works referred to, and the session accordingly declared him to be no longer a member of the Free Church or of the congregation of Coupar-Angus.

Dr. Wilson, Dundee, said he had to propose that, without hearing parties, Mr. Robertson should be asked by the moderator, in name of the Synod, whether he adhered to the language contained in the extract from "The Finding of the Book," embodied in the minute of the kirk-session of Coupar-Angus.

Mr. Nixon, Montrose, seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The question was put from the chair.

Mr. Robertson—I adhere to the language embodied in the extract, and I claim to be heard in support of my appeal.

This admission having been recorded,

Dr. Wilson said he thought the case was very much simplified as it now stood, and in his judgment the Synod should not hear Mr. Robertson on this appeal. If any one who sought to retain connection with the Free Church, as a member, denounced the Bible practically and virtually as a book of fables, unreliable historically or otherwise, clearly it was not a matter for debate whether parties should be listened to, and whether Mr. Robertson should be afforded a theatre and field whereon to display his ingenuity and whatever sort of gifts he might have for destroying and undermining the influence of God's Word. The Synod would degrade itself from its proper position, and lend itself as an instrument of untruth and unrighteousness, if the members listened to Mr. Robertson at all; and therefore he had to move that, without hearing parties, they should dismiss the appeal and affirm the judgment of the Presbytery.

Mr. Nixon seconded the motion. He thoroughly sympathised with the sentiments Dr. Wilson had expressed, and thought it quite unnecessary to add anything to what had been said.

Mr. Robertson—May I be allowed to say one word, Moderator?

The Moderator—Not at this stage. Is it the mind of the Synod that this motion should pass?

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Robertson—Is it my time now to protest against the decision arrived at by the Synod?

The Moderator—Yes.

Mr. Robertson—Then I protest against the judgment of the Synod, and against their refusal to hear me in support of my appeal; and I appeal to the supreme Court of the Church.

The Synod appointed Dr. Wilson and Mr. Nixon to represent them at the bar of the Assembly.—*Weekly Scotsman.*

A PINT OF BEER.

[BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" OWN COMMISSIONER.]

ORIGINALLY there were eight pints: but the bottle that contained one of them by accident was broken, so seven were all that passed for analysis into the hands of the chemist.

Seven samples, each representing the popular English beverage, to "rob a poor man" of which is commonly accounted an offence deserving the severest punishment human ingenuity can inflict; and all collected, as mentioned in my recent communication respecting "A Quartern of Gin," from just that kind of public house where beer-worship is most devoutly observed. The seven pints have been put on their trial fairly—and without prejudice, excepting that slight degree of it which human nature is bound to harbour against anybody or anything brought up to be examined "on suspicion." It cannot be denied that my seven pints of beer were taken on suspicion. As I viewed the black row of bottles at the chemist's, each wearing a red cap of sealing-wax, I could scarcely forbear shaking my head in grave doubt, as I wished they might pass through the ordeal to which they were condemned, finally to be found "Not guilty," and acquitted without a stain on their character. I hoped that they might be so fortunate; but I was troubled with serious misgivings. They came professedly from the very lowest of the beer family—common, vulgar fourpenny; they had, one and all, been drawn without a moment's warning from the cellars in which their natures had been corrupted. Pure enough might be the liquid consigned by the jolly draymen to those mysterious depths, the wide wooden jaws of which gaped in the pavement to receive it. But what happened afterwards? Where were the customers of that prosperous individual who unblushingly announced himself a "brewers' druggist?" What terrible hidden meaning lurked in the wording of that oft-repeated advertisement inserted in the publicans' own trade newspaper by out-of-work barmen, "clever at cellar work?" The mere screwing of a pipe into a bung-hole, the tilting of a barrel, surely could not involve an amount of cleverness that was worthy to be vaunted? Besides, it seemed that there must be *some* truth in what everybody said, and what everybody almost was prepared to vouch for. It may be all very well as regards gin, I had been told. Gin is an article sold by the distiller to the retail dealer at a price that enables the latter to clear a handsome profit, even though he sells it as pure as he receives it. It is altogether different with beer—with common beer, such as every publican in London keeps on draught at fourpence a quart. It costs, when bought of the most eminent brewers, within a shade of what it fetches; and the publican who would live and pay his way is bound to "extend" it. To do this, he must use something more than mere water. If he did not, the extended stuff would be so threadbare, that the most inexperienced would see through it. The beer-drinking public likes its liquor with a "body." It insists on an article that is "full in the mouth"—an article that, when swallowed, comforts the stomach as food comforts it. What can the beer-seller do? He has no fiendish desire to poison his fellow-creatures. If they would put up with the naked imposture, it would be the same thing to him, and would save him a world of trouble; but since they insist on the disguise, all that he can do is to smother his conscience, and make it as pleasant tasting as possible. All this sounded terribly ominous for my seven pints.

Well, the trial is over, and what is the result? Hear it and be amazed, all ye that hitherto have regarded the shining pewter pint and quart pot but as whitened sepulchres, in which lurked corruption and death, none the less because he was disguised under the names of coculus indicus and green copperas. Hear it and rejoice, all ye that throughout your manly lives have stanchly stuck to "brown beer," declaring your belief that some beer might be better than other, but that of bad beer there was none, and with eager lips saluting its creamy mantling in token of your undeviating loyalty, upon every convenient opportunity—rejoice ye, for here is proof that your affection has not been misplaced, nor your confidence abused; your beer has been grievously maligned. To be sure, it is not so artless and innocent as might be desired; but it contains no poison assuming, that is to say, that the seven samples that have undergone the severest tests it was possible to apply to them may be regarded as fairly representing the great bulk of fourpenny beer that in pints and "pots" crosses thousands of metal-topped counters every day throughout the year. As with the "quarterns of gin," they were collected from the lowest neighbourhoods; and the following is the "report" returned:—

April 29, 1871.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF SEVEN SAMPLES OF PORTER.

	Percentage of real Alcohol by Weight.	Coculus Indicus, Picric Acid, or Copperas.	Common Salt.
M (Bermondsey)	5¼	Neither	Yes.
T (Shadwell)	4½	Neither	Yes.
O (Spitalfields)	5½	Neither	Much.
H (New-cut)	4½	Neither	Very much.
Q (Shoreditch)	4	Neither	Yes.
F (Whitechapel)	4½	Neither	Very much.
I (Kent-street, Boro')	4	Neither	A little.

Adulterated porter is commonly three parts or less porter and one part water, the resulting weakness in quality being masked by the addition of colouring matter, brown sugar, and bitter drugs, one of which produces lethargic stupor. I am of opinion that these samples have not been so adulterated.

(Signed) JOHN BROAD, Pharmaceutical and Practical Chemist.

It may be as well to mention that the above named gentleman, to make assurance doubly sure in a matter of such importance, submitted portions of each sample to Professor Attfield, of the Pharmaceutical College, whose return precisely agrees with Mr. Broad's.

It appears, then, as a rule, that the drunkenness which is said to peculiarly afflict the lower orders of humanity is, after all, real, unadulterated drunkenness, and that the coal-heaver who swigs pots of beer until he is fairly floated off his Herculean legs is as genuinely drunk as his affluent brother, whose means enable him to indulge in the genteel inebriation that champagne affords. It is all a question of alcohol, and the purchaser of an humble pint of porter may be tolerably sure of getting twopen'orth of the spirit of tipsiness for his twopence. Still, the amount of satisfaction to be derived from a perusal of the "report" above falls far short of perfection. Undoubtedly, it should be an immense relief to learn that the chances are considerably against green copperas or coculus indicus contributing their poisonous qualities to the social glass; but, this much admitted, the publican does not come off with flying colours by any means. The account of salt is seriously against him. Salt is an invaluable agent in the preparation of our food and drinks; but it is very possible to abuse the use of it. There can be no question that this is what the publican of the present day is doing. Why does he dose his beer with "much," with "very much," salt? Is it out of a laudable regard for the taste of his customer that he flings the saline grains into the beer but with so liberal a hand, or is it—and the suspicion will creep in—because he has discovered in salt, as an adulteration of beer, certain virtues that enable him to forego the use of the old-fashioned ingredients of sophistication? It is no more necessary to add salt to beer than it is to add sand to sugar or water to milk. It serves no honest purpose, except, perhaps, that it may help to "clear" the beer; but there are a score of other things that are more effective for the purpose. As a "mask" to the water with which the beer of the brewer is extended, it must be but flimsy and transparent. What benefit, then, does the publican derive from his use of "much salt?" With nothing to guide us to a conclusion, and treating the question as a riddle to be guessed, it at once occurs to the shrewd guesser—salt is a provocative of thirst! Can this be the solution of the problem? Is the revolution that has taken place in the "preparation" of beer for the public during the last few years the result of a discovery made by some keen, calculating member of the craft, who argued thus: "By the use of certain drugs that a fastidious public regard as more or less objectionable, I am enabled to produce, at a cheap rate, a beverage the stupifying qualities of which shall exceed those of the genuine article. Jack Jones, who drinks as much beer as any man, likes it. Jack judges of the quality of beer by the quantity he is able to drink of it before he is made drunk. Jack finds that three pots of my mixture knock him clean off his legs, and then he reels home 'glorious.' So much for pernicious adulteration. Now suppose I turn over a new leaf. Instead of using in my beer drugs that produce 'lethargic stupor,' I will doctor it with nothing beside burnt sugar and water and simple, innocent, salt. Jack Jones's premature 'lethargic stupor' is no profit to me. If I merely salt his liquor, he will keep sober twice as long as formerly, and, his drink making him thirsty, he will imbibe at least twice as much; and, while I bag as much again of his money as I used to do, it will go none the harder against my peace of mind to know that under the new system he gets drunk in a proper and legitimate manner." I by no means advance this as the correct answer to the riddle, Why does the publican use "much salt" in his beer? It is merely a guess. Beyond this I "give it up," and respectfully await the unriddling from some one in possession of the secret.

On the whole, however, I think it must be granted that the publicans of London will lose nothing in public esteem by the revelations which my modest inquiries into the two staple articles of their trade have enabled me to make. To be sure, it is not much to prove that a large body of influential tradesmen are not stained with the guilt of enriching themselves at the cost of health—the life even—of the very people on whom they most rely for support; but it is a great deal to assist in dispersing the cloud of obloquy that undeservedly, and by virtue of vague rumour only, has been so long permitted to overshadow them. That the publicans of London are absolved of all "tricks of the trade" cannot in truth be stated; but they never pretended that such was the case. Indeed, bearing in mind how easily they might have set themselves right with the public as regards the graver charges of adulteration that have for so long been openly asserted against them, it is hard to understand why they have remained silent.—*Daily Telegraph*, May 4.

THE GERMAN PEACE FESTIVAL IN LONDON.

(*Daily News*, May 2.)

WE have among us in the vast Cosmopolitanism of London considerably more than 100,000 persons of a certain single nationality, who live orderly, peaceable lives, get money in money-getting England, are quite as clannish as the Scotch, and seem to have no particular ambition to make themselves conspicuous in any manner. These Germans have had a distraction of late from their money-getting, their quiet, steady perseverance, their studiousness, and their adaptability. If Britons hung on the war telegrams with a concentration of interest that reached a positive fever, judge with what passionate yearning every scrap from the arena of the colossal warfare must have affected the children of the German Fatherland who dwell among us. When there is a crisis of illness in your house, your neighbour may send constant inquiries with an interest that is unfeigned. But how can the interest of a neighbour, even if he may happen to be a relative, compare with the spasm of eagerness with which the household itself waits and yearns for the favourable turn? For the great German household the favourable turn has come, not alone in victory and peace externally, but in reunion internally. Germany is no longer a loose heaping together of twigs capable of individual fracture, but a closely-knit and well-coupled fascine, to break one bough of which the whole bundle must be broken too. While flags of victory have been flying over the States of Germany, and when Prussian, Saxon, Bavarian, and Wurtemberger have been gripping hands in alliance, in triumph, and in the yet more recent and more significant bond of Imperial union, it was but fitting that the men of the German race dwelling among us should have their festival to celebrate consummations so auspicious to their Fatherland. In the quiet, thorough German manner the arrangements for this festival were gone about; and it was a happy thought that prompted the selection, as the day for its celebration, of the 1st May—the day, as Professor Max Müller pointed out, on which the Carlovingian monarchs foreshadowed in practice the modern limited monarchy, with all grades in the realm fairly represented. The Turnhalle of the German Gymnastic society in Stainton-terrace, Old St. Pancras-road, furnished an appropriate and commodious place for the festival, which consisted of what may be styled an allegorical concert, interspersed with orations, and followed by a banquet, which might be called a dinner or a supper, according to taste.

In such a gathering it was right and proper that no class should be predominate; and indeed the intermixture was as thorough as obvious circumstances would permit. The North German and the Bavarian Ambassadors, the representatives of their respective masters, were present, and so was the plodding German of the City, whose heart is warm for business, but warmer still for Germany. And wives and children, too, were brought to the Peace Festival, for was it not a great family gathering? It is difficult properly to define the entertainment in which the chief elements were German music and *tableaux vivants*; but it was easy to recognise the dramatic allegory which ran through the whole in a most happy and appropriate sequence. The performances commenced with the first overture "Friedensfeier," composed and directed by Herr Reinecke, of Leipsic, into whose hands devolved the conduct of the whole instrumental music of the entertainment, in consequence of the absence through illness of Mr. Manns, of the Crystal Palace Concerts. After a short address from the Rev. Dr. Kappel, which was of the nature of an invocation, the whole audience, with orchestral accompaniment, joined in the glorious

Nun danket alle Gott.

Luther's *Te Deum*, in his own vernacular. To one listener at least the strains of solemn joy recalled an eventful memory. The Germans in the Turnhalle joined in the noble hymn with one accord: but in the nature of things their utterance could not be so full-volumed as that of a whole army. And it was by a whole army that the writer had last heard sung the "Nun danket alle Gott"—by the German host, by its bivouac fires, on the night of the victory of Sedan.

"Die Wacht am Rhein" formed the appropriate prelude to the first *Tableau vivant*—"The call to arms." Germania, seated under an oak, was distributing arms to the defenders of Germany. Representatives of each nationality clustered round her, displaying equal eagerness to clutch the weapons, as the chords of a stirring march from *Tannhäuser* rang in their ears. The curtain fell on the tableau, and we were left to imagine the warmth of fraternisation that ensued among the armed levies, our imagination stimulated by the chorus—and the fervour of their martial spirit, as symbolised by Körner's glorious "Ode to my sword"—verses that send the blood rushing through the veins, and might galvanise fight into a dead man.

The second tableau, introduced by the stirring clarion of the Waldmann's "Kriegstrompete," was entitled "The Warriors' Farewell," and represented a German village with the soldiers, who were going on the war path, taking leave of their kith and kin. There was the smithy; but the fire was out, and the blacksmith arrayed in uniform, a veritable "Kutscke," was kissing Gretchen and the little ones, Uhlans were consoling sweethearts, fusiliers comforting aged mothers, dashing hussars bidding adieu to "the old folks at home"—all to the mournful strains of a slow march from that beautiful symphony, "The Power of Sound."

Not for a Peace Festival would the realism of the battlefield be decorous or appropriate; and the audience was distracted from the painful conjuring up of the bloody episodes in the war drama, first, by an address from Professor Max Müller, and then by a tableau emblematic of German disunion supplanted by triumphant German unity. With Uhland's poem, "Der alte Barbarossa," sung in chorus as prelude, the curtain rose on redbearded old Barbarossa, sleeping that long sleep of his which tradition has made to endure until the reconstitution of the German Empire, his ritter and pages around him. The old legend was not followed as to the beard growing through the table, or as to the croak of the ravens, but the old chief slumbered to music of Weber's symbolical of troubled gropings after light, liberty, and freedom. The curtain fell and rose again; this time on Barbarossa awake—wide-awake—grasping his sword and surrounded by alert knights and pages, while the fitting music to the tableau was Beethoven's overture to *Egmont*.

Now the strains of the march are heard again, but the wailing music of the marching away gives place to a burst of joyous and triumphant marching music, which must be, surely, the step to which victorious men are tramping home. So it turns out, for the tableau is the village over again, and there is a kissing and handshaking too, not however in dolorous leave-taking, but in gladsome greeting. After a short address from Mr. Ravenstein, the president of the Turnverein, there came the prelude to the last tableau of all, the grand consummation. The first four verses were sung of the beautiful song, "What is the German's Fatherland?" and the curtain rose with appropriate instrumental music, composed for the occasion by Herr Reinecke, on Germania receiving all the nationalities composing the great German Fatherland, as represented by inhabitants of each, dressed in distinctive national costume. All greet the great mother cordially save one. Alsace, whose hand Germania holds lovingly, averts her face, half in uncertainty half in aversion. The curtain falls and rises again, and still the face of Alsace is not towards Germania. It falls, and rises a third time, and lo! Alsace is nestled lovingly in the bosom of her great mother, the alienation is over and past, and, with a burst of gladness, the representatives of the German nationalities find their voices and burst into the verses which contain the reply to the question, What is the German Fatherland? An appropriate conclusion was found in the most glorious finale in the German musical repertoire—the last movement of Beethoven's Triumphal "Symphony in C soft."

Not to break the chain of the allegory we have transposed from its place the address of Professor Max Müller, of which the following are the words:—

"I believe that, like mine, the hearts of all I meet to-night are full of gratitude for what has been achieved; full of hope for what has still to be achieved; full of joy when we think of the brave soldiers who return home in glory; full of mourning when we remember those dear ones who will not return, and whose memory remains sacred to us for ever; full of regret in remembering those men who, since the beginning of our century, have toiled and suffered for the recovery of Germany, who have looked forward prophetically to this day of victory, but have not lived to see it—Uhland, and Ruckbart, and Bunsen; full of joy and pride when looking to those heroes who by word and deed have finished the great task of the union and liberty of Germany; full of buoyancy when we hear the names of our statesmen, our generals, our young 'Fritz,' our old hero-Emperor—but above all, full of love for our great, and beautiful, and glorious, and now at last united and free Fatherland. Yes, German brethren, Germany has never seen greater days than these. It is right that we in a foreign country, should know and mark this, should derive strength and comfort from it. You have seen how Germany calls her children together to watch her Rhine border; how she distributes her armies; how the Germany army—that is, the German people—streams from villages and towns to protect liberty and honour, to fight for life and death. After a reference to the King's despatch that all Germany stood in arms, the speaker said—How it sounded wherever there beat a German heart. Do you still recollect the feelings which filled our souls when the King telegraphed that all Germany stood in arms? Not with a light, but a heavy, heavy heart did we see the horrid tragedy of war unroll itself before our eyes. We did not hope for rapid victory; we were prepared for a long and toilsome war. We thought of 1806 and of 1813. What was it that gave us confidence in our army—our people—and that the just cause would prevail? Four things I may name. First, German valour—not that wild frenzy which grasps the hilt at every provocation, and thinks it may excuse most fearful outrage on humanity by a newspaper despatch; that is not real German courage. No nation on earth has borne so much as the German. But when not only the independence of a nation is threatened but its national free development is prevented; when the hearth is no longer safe; then the measure is full, patience becomes indignation, indignation becomes wrath unto death. Death is better than life under such outrage. The people rise and the storm breaks. In the second place let me mention German diligence. We have been called a nation of schoolmasters. Where is there a more honourable abuse? Germany owes much of her martial successes to her conscientious system of education. The German army is an educated and intelligent army. Through persevering industry the army has become what it is, so that the warp is closely and strongly woven, and the pattern fails not. Genius is a long patience. Thirdly, there is the German sense of duty, and in war perfect obedience. If a great work has to be achieved, the individual must subordinate himself to the whole, and negative his individuality. The discipline of the German Army has been called in question. Lies have been invented and refuted. People say, however, there is no smoke without fire. The proverb is a lie in itself. Translate it into German and its falsity becomes apparent. In German it would be "there is no lie without truth." If there were truth in such a proverb, the honour of no man or nation were safe. That there must be some black sheep in so vast an army we know, but history will do the German army the justice that in no war has there been less unnecessary cruelty and crime so severely punished. Never has real humanity achieved such triumphs as in the late war. We are prouder of such triumphs than of all the triumphs of our arms. In the fourth place comes German perseverance and dauntlessness even in misfortune, founded on a firm faith in Divine Providence. People have not hesitated to scoff even at this German trust in God as the Lord of Hosts. The German army sings before the battle with Körner, "Father, I call on Thee." It sings after the battle Luther's grand hymn, "Our God is a tower of strength." These four qualities were the safe warrants for our victory. They pervaded the whole army, but I may adduce for each a living representative. As representative of German courage, Bismarck. He has waited till the time did come; when it came, his heart did not quail. As representative of German diligence let me mention Moltke, the real indefatigable German school master, who can be silent in seven languages, yet whose last lecture the world will not soon forget. As representative of German conscientiousness let me mention the Crown Prince. No one hates war so much as he. No one has fulfilled his duty, often with a heavy heart, so faithfully. As representative of German perseverance I may cite our Emperor. That man has clung to his purpose with persistency. At the battle of Jena he was exactly as old as Hannibal when his father made him take the memorable oath; and what bitter days has he seen since! Yet, undismayed, he has kept to his own work in life—the raising and strengthening of a German army, till the disgrace of Jena was wiped out at Sedan, and the German nation may again look the world in the face without shame. With these unconquerable attributes we began the war, and brought it to a glorious end; and we have to-day to thank our statesmen, our generals, our princes, our King, our German army, and

The God who makes iron,

that we celebrate here to-day this Peace Festival. We celebrate it in a foreign land; but is England really a foreign country to us? I confess I have never felt that, not even during the war, when many an unkind word was uttered. I feel that here I am in a friend's, not an enemy's country. There is a party in England which hates everything German. There are even liberal and rational people who have judged wrongly of the German nation during the late war. A man who in England is not abused and attacked by some party or other is worth very little. There are attacks of which we ought to be proud, as there is praise of which we ought to be ashamed. Were I to mention to you the names of those who have remained true to the German cause throughout, they would be the names that would have the best ring throughout the world. The kernel of England is not against us; her true aristocracy is with us. And why? Not only because the same blood runs in our veins; not only because, as old Bilderdyk says, "English is after all but an old low German;" not only because the Reformation has found its two strongest pillars in England and Germany; not even because old Blucher arrived at Waterloo in the nick of time. No, there is a better and a higher reason. It is because Germans and English owe allegiance to the same queen, because they recognise the same majesty as their highest authority, and that queen and that majesty is the voice of conscience. Faith in the voice of conscience is the highest authority on earth, higher than books and newspaper articles, higher than the voice of the multitude. Hereon is the greatness of England founded, and the greatness of Germany risen. That is what constitutes the true interfraternity. It was Luther who said at the Diet of Worms, "It is neither safe nor prudent to do anything against conscience." To these two nations, thus bound together, belongs the political guidance of Europe in the immediate future. The political guidance of the world is vested in the English, the Americans, and the Germans. If these three Teutonic nations hold together, the world may have peace again, and the other nations, and France at their head, may give up the contest of arms, and take up again the prouder contest of industry, science, manners, and character. If these three Teutonic nations are divided by European jealousy and pride, the demoniacal powers of war will never be fettered. Therefore, if this Festival of ours is to be a real Peace Festival, let us forget from this moment all bitterness; let us do what we can each in his own sphere to establish mutual respect and friendship between England, America, and Germany. This Festival should not be the mere transient ebullition of joy and pride. It should receive a higher permanency and become the Festival of Peace and Concord for all times and for all peoples. The 1st of May was always a high day with all the German races. On the Campus Maius, the great estate of the realm, civil and ecclesiastical, assembled every year under the Carlovingian kings, and paid their homage; counsel was taken on peace and war, feuds were soldered, new alliances concluded, King, Church, army, and people appeared for the first time here as a great united power. And so I wish that the first day of the "Wonne Monat" should bring together on every year, as to-day, the Germans in England and in all countries of the world to a great festive gathering; that the memory of the great year 1870-1 may never fade away, and keep up in future generations the same feeling of patriotism which glows in our hearts to-day, which has brought us together here, no longer as Francs, or Saxons, or Bavarians, or Allemagnes, as South Germans, or North Germans, as Protestants or Catholics, as Liberals or Conservatives, as Democrats or Aristocrats, or other old divisional names, but as brothers, as sons of the same country, as children of our great, beautiful, glorious, and now at last united and free Germany. I trust we shall meet again on the 1st of May in the coming year."

Professor Müller was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged cheering.

Baron Schröder took the chair at the "festessen" which followed the musical entertainment. There were present his Excellency the North German Ambassador, his Excellency the Bavarian Ambassador, a large proportion of the leading Germans of London, and a very numerous general company almost exclusively of German nationality. The toasts were as follows:—"The German Empire and Emperor" and "The King of Bavaria," both from the chair; "England, with thanks for her generous aid in the war," by Herr Siemens; "The German Armies, coupled with the names of Count von Moltke and War Minister von Roon," by Herr von Ernsthausen; "The Progress of Germany, coupled with the name of Prince Bismarck, by Dr. Thudichum; and "The German Ladies, for their services in the war," by Dr. Harrar.

The tableaux were designed and the scenes executed by Messrs. Huttula, Volck, and Swecker, well-known German artists; the male choruses were directed by Herr Eberkein; the two statues of "Peace" and "War" and a very fine bust of the Emperor, were the work of Herr Castan; and the decorations of the hall were in the hands of Messrs. Wagner and Wolk. Herr Kümpel acted as manager. There is no word but that of warm commendation for the exertions of each and all of these gentlemen. As many Germans as well as English friends were precluded from being present last night on account of the limited size of the Turnhalle, the entertainment, as we understand, is to be repeated on the evening of Friday.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 7/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.

" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto On demand	1s. 10⅛d.	"
On Paris—6 months' sight	242 Francs.	
Letters of Credit	1s. 10⅜d.	"
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commission	1s. 10¼d.	"

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ROMAN CEMENT.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

WHEELS for SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION a consignment of ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS now lying in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse. Duty to be paid by the purchasers, and delivery taken from the warehouse from date of sale. The wheels can be inspected at the warehouse on application to Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS, CARTS, Two Dumnies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws, Rails, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITHS' TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS. For List, Prices, and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of 64 22-100 Registered Tons, 14 nominal H. P., in very good condition and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co., Apollo House.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.

One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., LIMITED,
MACHINISTS,
OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

DIRECTORS.

W. McLEAVY, Esq., Chairman	Manager Bank of Upper India (Ld.)
C. J. COLLINS, Esq.	
R. R. DEANS, Esq.	" Allahabad Bank.
W. HOBSON, Esq.	" Mussoorie Savings Bank.
J. C. PARRY, Esq.	Late General Manager Delhi and London Bank.
F. PETERSON, Esq.	Manager Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. STOWELL, Esq.	" Uncovenanted Service Bank.
F. WARNES, Esq.	" Barrister-at-Law.
SHAIK ELLAHEE BUX.	

MEDICAL ADVISER.
WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.

SECRETARY.
D. LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.

POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITORS.
MESSRS. LIDBETTER AND WILSON, Accountants.

BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER,

SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

1.—Economical Management.
2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is guaranteed to Insurers on the With Profit Scale after the Third year, with prospect of further participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Management in India.
6.—Recovery by this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
7.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—

YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	Civil.	Military.	During Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£. s. d.
20	29 0 0	32 14 0	1 12 3
30	33 15 0	37 13 0	2 2 1
40	41 9 0	45 4 0	2 16 0
50	54 9 0	57 4 0	3 19 5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.

Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.

Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.

Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Beeson Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Madras	C. L. Dickson, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Rose.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Bank of Upper India.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. P. D. de Doubal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all other information, may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
March 1871. Agents at Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has now amalgamated with it the [illegible] Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums 1860 .... £228,314 7s. 8d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 3d.

Policies covering [illegible] in Bombay continue to be issued at [illegible] rates through the Agents. [illegible] Bombay and [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums 1860 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 4d.

The undersigned are prepared to [illegible] Proposals for Life Assurance with this Company from [illegible] every information as to [illegible] Profits, &c., [illegible]

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 4 William IV., Cap. 44.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets .... Rs. [illegible]

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq. C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. W. F. Hunter, Esq.
[illegible]

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. M. Sylvester.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

SOLICITORS—[illegible]

After the [illegible] entitled, with [illegible] to the [illegible] strong claim [illegible] classes desiring [illegible]

Combining [illegible] pany, and [illegible] offices, it has [illegible] benefits which [illegible] Assured, can [illegible]

The Tables [illegible] from the R[illegible] moderate as [illegible]

The total [illegible] commencement [illegible] year 1868, was [illegible] £8,650,615-8-1

And the [illegible] same period [illegible] £1,693,344-19-6

The Assets [illegible] India on the [illegible] of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities. [illegible]

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in [illegible]

So that the [illegible] insuring on [illegible] the sum of Rs. 10,000 [illegible] Rs. 480 0 0

And after deduction of [illegible] 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

[illegible] 246 0 0

[illegible] 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

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4th.—Assurances [illegible] titling to Profits [illegible] Profits, at [illegible] Term of Life.

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7th.—All claims [illegible] proof of Death.

8th.—One [illegible] ment of Pre[illegible] that period [illegible] Grace, or ded[illegible] Assured, cla[illegible]

9th.—Policies [illegible] months of th[illegible] and payment [illegible] cretion of the [illegible]

10th.—Policies [illegible] putable, exce[illegible]

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FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS Messrs. F. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.